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This Week—

BY M. I. N. I.

Pay restored and the pay freeze substantially modified on July 1—that is the decision of the Senate in which the House probably will concur. In other words, as was pointed out in the debate, we will get back the 15% cut in dollars worth 41 cents less! Now you figure what that means.

Add to the devaluation of the dollar the 23% rise in the cost of living. Doesn't that warrant immediate Congressional revision of pay schedules?

The House has passed the bill whereby the Treasury will equalize the differences in the exchange value of American dollars, and as to their purchasing power in any particular country. Representative Britten claimed this would advance pay 50 per cent. I hope he's right!

Besides confirming officers and men flying the mails in their military status, a bill now before the House grants them the subsistence allowance given to civilian employees of the Government. That is only fair.

"Play safe; take it easy"—repeated instructions of General MacArthur to the Air Corps in connection with the flying of the mails. The officers who crashed were not to blame; they bravely took off, no matter how bad the weather. But why were the instructions disregarded?

I think no finer example of discipline has been shown than by the way in which these young aviators are carrying the mails in spite of snow and gales. They are able, of course, to fly blind and they are delivering; they would. But, gentlemen, a letter is not worth a life.

A simultaneous assault upon Congress in behalf of promotion reform for the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps, has been inaugurated by the War and Navy Departments. There is reason to believe it will meet with success in the next Congress. That is something to look forward to.

The Vinson bill reorganizing the Navy Department is facing the united opposition of the Bureau system, which the Naval Committee chairman has assailed as archaic. The Fleet knows how true this criticism is.

Were Horatio Alger alive he could write a thrilling story on the life of Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, promoted to be commandant of the Marine Corps. The New York Times quotes President Cleveland as saying that some youngsters he had appointed to the Naval Academy had not turned out so brilliantly. "I shall succeed," gravely asserted 14 year old Russell. And now he is the head of his Corps!

"It's the Navy's job to fly mail routes
(Continued on Next Page)

Army Promotion Plan Sent to Budget Bureau

General Douglas MacArthur, chief of Staff, submitted a revision of his promotion plan to Secretary of War Dern this week with the recommendation that "every effort be made to enact it into law."

Secretary Dern immediately transmitted the bill, together with General MacArthur's memorandum on the promotion situation, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget with a request for information as to whether its modest cost of \$1,100,000 for the first year's operation is in accord with President Roosevelt's financial program.

In his memorandum to the Secretary General MacArthur pointed out that the redraft of his measure makes the bill "shorter and simpler of understanding" than the measure transmitted to Congress three years ago.

The new bill retains the feature of the old MacArthur plan which provided for promotion of second lieutenants to be first lieutenants and of first lieutenants to be captains after three and ten years, respectively, total commissioned service in the Regular Army.

In the field grades the new MacArthur bill eliminates entirely the old "starred and unstarred" method with the "relative age percentages" reached mathematically, and provides instead that the "Secretary of War shall fix conclusively" on the first of July of each year the percentage of officers that may be maintained in each of the field grades. The maximum percentages the secretary may fix are set at 15 percent for the combined grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel and 40 percent for the combined grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major. The present percentages are set at the minimum. The percentages at present in those same categories are 9.64 for colonels and lieutenant colonels and 25.52 for colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors.

It is estimated unofficially that if the bill were to go into effect next July that approximately 225 lieutenant colonels would be promoted to be colonels; 475 majors to be lieutenant colonels; and about 1,000 captains to be majors.

The original MacArthur promotion plan was sent to the chairman of the Senate and House committees on Military Affairs March 31, 1931 but no action was ever taken on it in either committee.

Secretary Dern's Letter

In transmitting the bill to the Bureau of the Budget, Secretary Dern writes.

February 19, 1934.

Honorable Lewis W. Douglas,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Douglas:

I am transmitting herewith a memorandum from the Chief of Staff containing the draft of a bill to accelerate promotion in the Army.

The problem of promotion stagnation is perennial, and is becoming more and more acute. It is desired to submit the attached draft of proposed legislation to Congress and information is requested
(Please turn to Page 515)

Navy Reorganization Bill

Characterizing the present organization of the Navy as "archaic, clumsy and confused," Representative Carl Vinson, of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, this week introduced his bill to reorganize the naval service.

While the plan of reorganization set forth in the bill, HR 8136, has been undergoing study within the past two months within the Navy and was the subject of lengthy hearings by the General Board, the present bill is in no sense a revised draft in accordance with the Navy Department's views. The present draft does contain several changes over the original form, some of which were brought out by the Department's study, but it does not have, as yet at least, the Department's approval.

Chairman Vinson, following the usual procedure, sent HR 8136 to the Navy Department following its introduction this week with a request that they submit a report. The plan has met with considerable opposition in the Navy and its prospects are problematical. Mr. Vinson states that he intends to start hearings on the bill next month after
(Please turn to Page 510)

Navy's New Promotion Plan Goes to Secretary

A bill designed to relieve promotion stagnation in the lower ranks of the Navy was approved by Rear Adm. William D. Leahy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, this week and sent to the Secretary of the Navy with a recommendation that enactment of the measure be sought at the present session of Congress.

As approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the bill provides:

Selection to the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant commander, with officers not selected for promotion made extra numbers and carried on the active list until retired under existing provisions of law.

An increase in officers by commissioning the entire Naval Academy classes in the future, without increasing the authorized strength from 5,490.

As approved the measure merely contains provision for promotion of some of the officers in the "hump" in the lower ranks, and is stripped of all other suggested ideas of promotion reform. By authorizing the commissioning of full Naval Academy classes without increasing the authorized strength of the Line, the bill does not speed up promotion in the upper grades. The increase will be included in the rank of ensign and will not increase the number of rear admirals, captains, commanders, etc.

No provision is made for retirement or discharge of any officers in the grades of lieutenant, junior grade, and lieutenant, who are not selected for promotion. They continue in active service until they are selected, resign, die, or retire under existing law. Although they are carried as extra numbers in grade after being passed over, they are not regarded
(Continued on next page)

Senate Votes to Drop 15% Pay Cut on July 1

In a fiery session, the United States Senate on Wednesday voted to restore five per cent of the pay cut retroactive to Feb. 1, 1934, and to wipe out the entire pay cut on July 1, 1934. The measure was adopted by a vote of 41 to 40.

A similar effort to kill all the provisions of the pay freeze was defeated 38 to 40, leaving the committee recommendation, outlined in the JOURNAL last week, standing in the bill. This provision restores pay period increases for all personnel of the uniformed services under the joint pay act and restores longevity increases to all but the commissioned officers.

Senator McCarran was the sponsor of the successful amendment killing the pay cut. His amendment followed one by Senator Dickinson which would have wiped out all provisions of the economy act. Mr. McCarran's amendment was acted upon first and adopted, following which the vote on Mr. Dickinson's amendment failed.

In introducing his amendment, Senator Dickinson pointed out that the value of the dollar has been decreased and the cost of living has been increased so that, in the words of Senator Long, "We will have to restore this 15 per cent so that the employee will still have 41 cents less."

Upon passage of the bill, it will go back to the House where many believe that the pay cut elimination will be agreed to. If it is not agreed to immediately conferees will be appointed and these, some already have assented, probably will accept the Senate provisions.

Senator Dickinson, in speaking on his amendment, said:

"Mr. President, this brings into the open the entire pay of Federal employees. It repeals the provisions of the economy act effective July 1, 1934. It reduces the discount from 15 per cent to 10 per cent between February 1 and July 1 of 1934. Following that time the provisions of the economy act, so far as they affect Federal employees, are repealed."

"I think there are very good reasons for that."

"In the first place, we have the cost of living. It is on the increase. We are admitting that it is already on the increase by saying that we ought to decrease the percentage discount by 5 per cent between now and July 1, and then the committee provision says that we ought to reduce the discount another 5 per cent, which leaves only 5 per cent effective after July 1."

"The other provisions have to do with other phases of the work of Civil Service employees of the Government. What are they? Automatic promotions, administrative promotions, the leave, and all the other privileges that were taken away from the Federal employees under the economy act that was passed some time ago."

"Why is this proposal made? If there is one system of employment in the United States that is being wrecked it is the Government employment service.
(Please turn to Page 507)

Newspaper Editors Comment on Matters of Interest to Army and Navy

Matters of interest to the personnel of the armed services of the United States have been the subject of comment by the editors of leading newspapers and periodicals of late.

Commenting on the War Department's proposal for a GHQ Air Force, the *Washington Star* states:

"Creation of such a unit presents the conception of a new 'first line of defense' and indicates a growing realization of the importance of the airplane in modern warfare. The new unit probably comes nearer carrying out Gen. William Mitchell's idea of a separate air force than anything yet projected by the general staff, although it does not suggest any consolidation of Army and Navy air forces. * * *

"It would be well if Congress decided on an aviation policy that went a little further than making authorizations for the Army and Navy air forces. These authorizations, of course, are not of great value unless they are backed by the appropriations to carry them out. While adequate air forces should be maintained for experimental and training purposes, the idea of governmental aid in commercial aviation and assistance in training civilian pilots appeals to many as the soundest form of aviation preparedness. But whatever the policy may be, one should be adopted and the money made available to make it effective."

The *Worcester Telegram* states:

"Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward believes that many well-meaning Americans are misled into support of the reduction of armaments as a result of anti-preparedness propaganda being spread in this country by 'radical aliens, foreign-born and un-American Americans, internationalists and professional pacifists.'"

"Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, advocating preparedness, declares: 'There was never a war in which we have engaged that could not have been avoided by preparedness. Nothing so encourages aggression as the reputation of weakness.'"

"Warnings like these will not appeal to some of the peace-seekers, but they should be heeded nevertheless. * * *

"In regard to the Stotesbury declaration there can be no proof of the statement that we could have avoided all our wars by preparedness. Nobody knows or can ever determine what would have happened in the past if various things undone had been done. But there is truth in the assertion that a reputation of weakness encourages aggression. * * *

"But one nation's super-preparedness means the lack of preparedness of another nation. Preparedness is relative. This fact supports the foes of the unpreparedness as well as the friends of armament-reduction through international agreements."

The *Christian Science Monitor* comments:

"The latest annual report of the United States Secretary of the Navy shows that on the basis of ships under treaty age now built or projected, including public works appropriations but not the Vinson bill, the American Navy would have 113 ships of 988,520 aggregate tons at the expiration of the treaty in 1936, and the British Empire 161 ships of 999,398 aggregate tons."

"Thus, actually to build the more than 135,000 tons of destroyers and submarines authorized in the Vinson bill would exceed the British total tonnage by almost that amount. * * *

Navy's New Promotion Plan

(Continued from First Page)

as such from the standpoint of selection, for if later selected, they can only be promoted to fill a vacancy and lose the extra number status after promotion.

This provision for continuing on after not being selected for promotion applies only to advancement from lieutenant, junior grade, to lieutenant, and from lieutenant to lieutenant commander. In fact, the bill does not affect the upper grades at all.

The bill will, of course, undergo careful study by the Secretary of the Navy's office, and it is expected that it will be several days before it is ready to be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget and thence to Congress, if found to be in accordance with the President's financial program, assuming, of course, that the Secretary approves it. The Secretary is known to be desirous of doing something to relieve the present promotion conditions. If the measure strikes no obstacles, it will probably be before Congress before adjournment. With Representative Vinson, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, intending to press his Navy reorganization bill, which deals with promotion, what may happen to the Navy Department bill is problematical.

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

over water," says Admiral Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, this in view of the possibility that the Pan-American Airways contract may be annulled. Thus in another form rises the question of where the Army's mission ends and the Navy's mission begins. * * *

In his Washington birthday anniversary speech, Secretary Dern asserted that "every day in every way the Army, from top to bottom, is indoctrinated with the duty of subservience and obedience to civil authority." The Secretary knows; he has seen instant response to civilian policy. * * *

It is reported that the administration is negotiating with the Philippine delegation a new independence plan involving abandonment of our bases and fortifications on the islands. I understand that neither Department charged with National Defense has been consulted. Eschewing the advice of experts may prove a costly policy!

Navy P. G. Selections

The Navy Department this week announced the names of the following officers tentatively selected for postgraduate course of instruction in school of the line:

Lieutenants (Jg)

C. H. Lyman, 3d	S. S. Bowling
P. Niekum, jr.	E. B. Patterson
C. D. Maddox	W. H. Lamons
H. Farrow	J. C. Broach
J. W. Bays	A. B. Sutherland, jr.
L. R. Daapit	H. S. Harnly
S. H. Crittenden, jr.	A. E. Loewer
K. A. Knowles	J. P. Benson
R. Wagner	C. F. Stillman
M. H. McCoy	L. C. Chamberlin
J. H. Hogg	D. F. Williamson
W. F. Graf	H. L. Tallman
E. Olsen	H. C. Allan, jr.
J. E. Cohn	F. A. Berry, jr.
R. H. Phillips	R. F. Scott
L. S. Mewhinney	H. F. Eckberg
W. R. Edsall	J. W. Murphy
W. P. Chilton	F. P. Agens
W. H. Organ	M. H. Hubbard
W. T. McGarry	J. A. Jordan

"There is much reason, incidentally, why some form of naval legislation should be adopted. The American Navy is singularly deficient, or soon will be, in effective vessels of the destroyer and submarine types which it would authorize. But assuming the Vinson bill will pass, might it not then be worth while to look back and see what will be the effect of actually setting afloat some six large cruisers previously authorized under naval or public works appropriations but on which work has not yet started?"

"These are of the type of vessels over which the British Admiralty already has expressed as discreetly as possible its regrets that America should consider them necessary. * * *

"Construction of any vessels whether under the Vinson bill, public works allotments or regular Navy appropriations can proceed only on the order of President Roosevelt. Would he not be well advised, then, to withhold for the present the building of some or all these cruisers and allow instead the tonnage to be used for the destroyers in the Vinson bill?"

"This would relieve England of any feeling that she must revise her program to meet America's, as she did last fall. It should make an understanding easier to reach with both Britain and Japan on diplomatic points that need to be clarified. It would give the United States in 1936 a navy fully as large as or slightly larger than Great Britain's. * * *

"Moreover, this would give the United States a fleet one-fourth larger in tonnage than the Japanese Navy."

Commenting upon ministers who preach Pacifism and call upon the United States to set an example of disarmament, the *Lutheran Witness*, an official publication of the Lutheran Church, states:

"What nonsense, what folly, and what wickedness these preachers preach from their pulpits! A man may be convinced that the last war was an injustice, was a mistake, was a crime, but that does not prove that God did not intend the Government to have the sword. * * *

"The Government must have and wield the sword—God has given that to the Government. The Government must have the power to punish evil-doers, put down insurrections, defend its country against oppressors and rebels. That is not our choice; that is God's will; that is the duty of the Government. But it is the duty of the Christians to publish the truth of the Law and the truth of the Gospel. True it is that most wars spring from the love of money, which is the root of all evil in the world. But the cure for the love of money is not in taking the sword from the Government, but in preaching the love of God revealed in Jesus Christ. Preachers who call Americans hypocrites because the American Government is preparing for war are themselves the hypocrites, because they are telling the people that they are preaching the Bible, whereas they are contradicting the Bible. We challenge them to find one word spoken by Jesus or by an apostle which would justify our Government in completely disarming. If they could find such a word, they would have long since cried it from the house-tops. These hypocritical preachers bring disrepute upon the Bible, upon the pulpit, and upon the Church. All the more reason why we should lift up our voice boldly and proclaim what God has taught us in His holy Word."

G. L. Heath	N. Neuhauser
J. C. Zahn	F. C. Camp
J. Maginnis	M. D. Matthews
B. Schumm	F. C. Marggraff, jr.
J. H. Lewis	W. C. Winn
C. L. Stainer	H. H. McIlhenny
A. M. Kowalsky, jr.	A. R. Hecky
T. F. Donohue	E. D. Robinson
R. Bennett, 2d	J. J. Carey
E. C. Meyer	W. R. Loud
H. M. Briggs	L. T. Malone
P. K. Jeanes	G. Kneupper
C. R. Midtlyng	E. F. McDaniel
M. P. Hottel	E. J. Drew
M. J. Lawrence	A. D. Marks
E. T. Napier, jr.	W. R. Caruthers
W. H. Price	P. H. Ross
R. L. Denford	C. M. Hardison
L. R. Lampman	W. R. Nickerson, jr.
H. F. Bauer	M. N. Graybill
J. F. Henkel	H. L. Hicks
J. T. Hazen	H. J. Armstrong, jr.
J. T. Corwin	H. A. Yenger
E. N. Teall, jr.	J. W. Hagar
R. D. Zorn	A. H. Taylor
L. W. Bailey	W. E. Kaitner
J. L. Shank	R. M. Gates
P. R. Drouilhet	G. A. Lewis
R. H. Speck	J. W. Cooper
A. K. Ehle	G. B. Lofberg, jr.
A. C. W. Baskin	J. B. Maher
J. W. Schmidt	G. S. Everett
R. M. Barnes	J. C. Atkeson
H. T. Beutermann	M. N. Byrd
C. L. Nelson	H. R. Hammer, jr.
E. W. Herron	J. O. R. Coll
T. O. Oberrender, jr.	P. R. Jones
R. R. Kallerman	H. M. Marshall
H. M. Zemmer	F. J. Leatherman
P. S. Depeu	C. W. Parker
R. I. F. Fravel	A. M. Patterson
L. W. Creighton	B. E. Braddy, jr.
D. C. White	W. N. Unterbridge
L. M. Jensen	J. F. May
J. W. Boulware	C. E. Boyd
C. K. Bergin	A. B. Mayfield, jr.
G. L. Hansen	G. A. Lange
R. B. Levin	C. E. Cortner
U. S. G. Sharp, jr.	P. D. Gross
R. E. Palmer	O. H. Dodson
J. S. Willis	E. R. Johnson
R. A. Johnson	W. H. Gullett
R. Brodie, jr.	R. E. Myers
F. S. Habecker	R. S. Ford
R. B. Boyer	G. W. Wilcox
E. S. Addison	J. R. Rubins
J. C. Woelfel	A. S. Carter
W. A. Saunders	

Naval Aviators, Lieutenants (Jg)

W. H. Albach	J. A. Haley, jr.
S. S. Miller	C. J. Pinstag
J. N. Murphy	F. Funke, jr.
D. B. Overfield	H. R. Horney

S. G. Mitchell	J. Blackwell
C. D. Griffin	A. H. Bergeson
E. H. Eckelmeier, jr.	R. C. Brixner
H. C. Owen	L. Conn
A. S. Born	O. C. Gregg
J. L. Ewing, jr.	W. B. Meehling

Alternates, Lieutenants (Jg)

DeW. C. Hamberger	W. C. Bryson
F. C. B. McCune	G. A. Moore
S. H. Griffin, jr.	R. V. Hull
P. F. Johnston	L. P. Fairlamb
R. W. Smith	H. M. Denty
L. W. Nillon	C. J. Hardesty, jr.
A. F. Anders	P. M. Hammitt
G. B. H. Stallings	R. J. Foley

The board appointed to select officers for a postgraduate course of instruction in Naval Construction recommended the following officers:

Ens. Richard S. Mandelkorn
Ens. Floyd B. Schultz
Ens. Charles J. Weschler
Ens. Paul W. Pingsstag
Ens. Charles J. Palmer

Alternates

Ens. William R. Miller
Ens. Joseph E. Flynn
Ens. Robert L. Evans

Secretary Swanson to Stay

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt yesterday denied rumors that Secretary Swanson intends to resign his post in the cabinet.

There is no truth in the rumors to the effect that Secretary Swanson intends to retire as Secretary of the Navy," Colonel Roosevelt stated, "Secretary Swanson, now convalescing at the Naval hospital is improving rapidly and is expected to return to his desk in the very near future."

PWA Allots Ship Repair Funds

An allotment of \$750,000 to the Navy Department for repairs to naval vessels was announced this week by the Public Works Administration. The vessels will be overhauled at Navy Yards and the work is expected to furnish approximately 3,000 man-months employment.

This is the first money allotted for ship repairs by the PWA. Most of it will be used for repairs to the USS *Brazos*.



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The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, USMC, whose appointment as Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps was announced at the White House this week.

Maj. Byron Q. Jones, AC; Lt. Col. Horace M. Hickman, AC, and Lt. Col. Henry H. Arnold, AC, upon their selection to command the Air Mail Zones.

Rear Adm. Arthur L. Willard, USN, who retires March 1, 1934, after a lifetime of service to his country.

Senate Kills Pay Cut

(Continued from First Page)

As a matter of fact, what is happening is that the Civil Service employees do not know what their status is going to be. They do not know what the future has in store for them. If we are going to ask every industry in the United States to increase wages and to shorten hours, why should we continue to say to the Federal employees, 'You can work overtime, and we are still going to reduce your pay.'

"In other words, the greatest violator of the N.R.A. at the present time is the Federal Government itself. The Federal Government is the employer of labor that has not complied with the N.R.A. in any way, shape, or form.

"There is another reason why we ought to restore this pay. Our dollar is not buying as much as it has bought heretofore. So we have, first, the reason that we are accepting for the Federal Government a rule that is contrary to what we are asking industry to do. In the second place, we have the increased cost of living. In the third place, we have the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar under the new fiscal system under which we are now operating.

"I do not believe we can afford to be put in the position of asking the private interests of this country to do one thing and then of having the Government follow another practice so far as it is concerned.

"I want to suggest one or two things regarding automatic promotions and administrative promotions. In the first place, automatic promotions in the Army, in the Navy, and in the other Federal services, have been something which the Federal employees and the enlisted personnel of the Army and Navy thought was an assured guarantee, so that they could make their plans for the future, so that they could go into the service and expect that, at the end of faithful service for a certain length of time, they would get certain advances in salary.

"The provisions of the economy act just deadlocked that whole provision of the law. We said to a man, 'You can serve the length of time prescribed, but you cannot have your increase of pay.' We said to the Federal employees, 'You may serve efficiently and have splendid efficiency ratings, but you are not going to have the automatic promotions which the basic law has guaranteed since its enactment some years since.'

"The result has been that we are no longer encouraging the Federal employee to be efficient. He says, 'I have simply to carry along in the status in which I find myself. I am deadlocked by the provisions of the law.'

"It may seem that my amendment would result in striking out a good deal of the bill. All these provisions simply have to do with carrying on from July 1 the provisions of the economy act to which I have referred. Therefore, when we strike them out we take nothing from the bill that is effective, but we simply say to the Federal Government employee, and to the Army personnel and to the Navy personnel, and to all the other personnel in the Government where the automatic promotion was deadlocked by the economy act, 'You are restored to your original status.'

For that reason I believe this amendment should be agreed to.

"Mr. President, it is admitted by the amendments already adopted on the floor of the Senate that all of the pay cuts should be restored except 5 per cent. Under the type of financing in vogue in our country today, it seems to me that is mere pocket change. Why should we be standing out in the name of economy on a 5 per cent reduction, when, on the other hand, money is being used for practically every purpose on earth and is being furnished by the Government at the expense of the taxpayer?"

Then the following dialogue ensued: Mr. Vandenberg—"Mr. President, might it be said, in a word, that the Senator's amendment has a Blue Eagle on it?"

Mr. Dickinson—"It is a little embarrassing for me to be advocating anything which involves endorsing the Blue Eagle. On the other hand, the amendment carries out the very policies of the Blue Eagle which have been advocated here, which have been denied Federal employees, although it has been insisted that the Blue Eagle policies be carried out in private industry."

Mr. Long—"Mr. President, I think the Senator is highly in error there. He is not proposing to put a Blue Eagle on this amendment."

Mr. Dickinson—"I would not put a Blue Eagle on anything. I would take the Blue Eagle off everything that now has it on, if I had my way."

Mr. Long—"As I understand, the Senator is trying to restore Government employees to the status in which they were supposed to be before the Government started out with the Blue Eagle. In other words, I might say that what we first did was to reduce the salaries of Government employees, and then we cut the value of the dollar they were getting to 59 cents."

Mr. Dickinson—"Then we increased the cost of living 23 per cent."

Mr. Long—"When we get this pay restoration in effect, they will still be out 41 cents on the dollar. In other words, we will have to restore this 15 per cent so that the employee will still have 41 cents less."

Mr. Dickinson—"That is correct." Senator McCarran, speaking on pay, said:

"Mr. President, it has been estimated that the average cut of the Federal employee today is approximately 23 per cent. While the average cut in the upper brackets may be somewhat less, and as to Members of Congress it is only 15 per cent, how about the employee who suffers a reduction of from 23 to 25 per cent? In the first place, Mr. President, when you and I and the world at large were enjoying increases of income until October 1929, when money was flowing our way, when those who enjoyed prosperity and employment with private concerns were receiving the benefits of increased incomes, the Federal employee was receiving no such benefits. He had merely the hope of working on and receiving his stated emolument, and on that program he builded and laid the foundation for his life.

"What followed? If he had laid aside a percentage for life insurance out of a monthly budget, if he had laid aside a percentage to send his child to school out of a monthly budget, if he had laid aside a percentage to enjoy some of the good things that other men enjoy, he found himself, when the 15 per cent pay cut was enforced, without anything to carry out his program. Then there came to him more hardships. Not alone was his pay reduced 15 per cent—and that was a mere trifle, proportionately—but an enforced furlough was placed upon him, so that he could not even earn his salary less the 15 per cent.

"Mr. President, we are dealing not with those who have great income-tax reports to make about this time of year; we are not dealing with men and women whose earnings are in the upper bracket; we are dealing with those in the lowly walks of life. We are dealing with the man who carries the mail sacks through the snowdrifts when the average citizen will not even sweep off

his own sidewalk. We are dealing with the man who has to meet pet dogs at the front door and deliver mail to citizens day in and day out, year in and year out.

"We are dealing with the men who work in the navy yards. Let me say something about them. The enforced furlough was placed upon their shoulders, and then what happened? Not only the 15 per cent cut came as regards that group of Federal employees, but along with that cut came the enforced furloughs, and following them came what? When there were vacancies in the navy yards and shipbuilding yards of the country, the authorities brought in Civil Works employees to take the place of men who had been off on furlough. What happened then? Inexperience stepped in; men who had never seen the inside of a navy yard before, who did not know a war vessel from a side of sole leather, but who were to be taken care of through the Civil Works Administration, were placed at work at salaries and emoluments in excess of those received by others who had served faithfully for years."

In pointing out the plight of service personnel and others Senator Dickinson said:

"The morale of the civil-service employees and of the personnel of the Army and the Navy depends largely upon the restrictions under which they are compelled to work. My amendment would strike out pages 35, 36, 37, and 38. The purpose of the provisions on all those pages is to continue the economy act—continue to impose these restrictions against automatic promotions, administrative promotions, leaves, the filling of vacancies, and so forth.

"The morale of the civil-service personnel is the result largely of the privileges they enjoy. They live off their salaries, but if they are appointed and denied promotions, and it is impossible to fill vacancies when vacancies exist, so that the employees can be promoted, the incentive the employees have to render real service is destroyed.

Did You Read

the following important stories last week:

Senate committee recommendation restores longevity pay increases to enlisted men and nurses; Representative J. J. McSwain announces that he will seek legislation requiring competitive bidding on aircraft; Testimony of Rear Adm. C. C. Bloch, USN, on pay on foreign stations; Attorney General rules on moot points of law creating National Guard of the United States; War Department General Staff drafting new regulations governing appointment of warrant officers?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

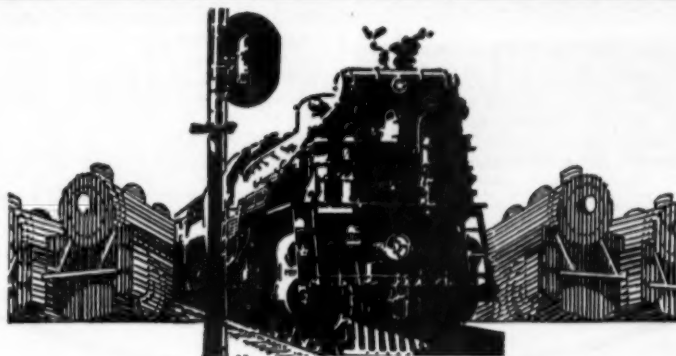
"The same thing is true of a young lieutenant who graduates from West Point, who comes out of the academy, and has every reason to believe that if he serves 3 years or 5 years he shall have the advancement in pay which the Army pay scale would give him. Under the provisions of the economy act he cannot receive that advancement in pay. The result is that he must continue to serve with his old pay until something is done with reference to the economy act.

"The same thing is true with reference to travel allowances and various other provisions of the economy act. If

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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Senate Kills Pay Cut

(Continued from Preceding Page)

we are to restore the pay in order that employees may have something to live on, let us restore their privileges under the law, so as to give them some inspiration to render real service, and continue in the service, and not be discouraged to such a point that they will resign.

"The only distinction between the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada and my amendment is that I want to include those three or four pages in the bill which contain provisions continuing the restrictions of the economy act, so that they may all be repealed and the Civil Service employees restored to their original status under the law."

The "cost of living" theory was brought into the debate when Senator Byrnes said "Of course, it is true, in my judgment, that no wages should be based upon the cost of living, for that is only one factor; it has always been one factor. If my recollection serves me aright, during the World War, when the cost of living had increased, we recognized conditions and provided a bonus. Certainly, in 1928, when the salaries of Government employees were fixed, they were fixed in the light of the fact, recognized by all of us, that there had been an increase in the cost of living; and a recognition of the increased cost of living was the reason for an increase in wages. However, it was only one factor, because the value of the service rendered must always be the criterion.

"I will say that before one passes upon the wisdom of the survey that it was made by direction of the President he ought to know that not merely food and clothing were considered in ascertaining the cost of living but that allowance for recreation, insurance, gifts, and contributions and other items were included, recognizing the obligations of

the average human being according to his sphere in life. It included everything with the exception of investments. I think if the Senator will read one of these questionnaires (indicating) he will be satisfied that everything he would have included was included in the cost-of-living survey."

Mr. Shipstead then said: "The Senator enumerates what are usually called the 'necessities of life,' and in that category are included insurance, rent, food, shelter, medicine, and so forth. A horse gets food, shelter, and medicine even when we do not work him."

Mr. McCarran added, "When we quibble over 5 per cent and as to whether or not that 5 per cent shall be given by the President on the 1st of July, it seems to me we are quibbling over mere trifles. As a matter of fact the cost of living in the country has increased by leaps and bounds. No one within the sound of my voice, Mr. President, will say that a restoration of 5 per cent now would come anywhere near meeting the increased cost of living that has come upon us in the last 90 days. Neither is there anyone who has studied the situation who will say that in the next 90 days the cost of living will not further increase.

"If it shall not increase, then the price of commodities will not increase and then the aim and object of the administration will have been destroyed, because that is the aim and object of the administration. The policy and end for which we are working is to raise the price of commodities. When we raise the price of commodities we must of necessity raise the cost of living.

"When we raise the cost of living against one whose income is fixed by law, what are we doing with that individual save and except to put him into moral bankruptcy, where he sees no hope, no horizon, nothing save to toil and die and leave behind him those who will have not even a pittance?"

"Mr. President, it is not a question of fine speech. It is a question of humane consideration for humanity. It is a question of restoring justice where justice belongs. It is a question of a Nation of 125,000,000 human beings, with an unbounded wealth that no one dares to estimate, bringing back to those who maintain the Nation the rights that belong to them, the right to live as other human beings live, and to look into the future with a hope and realization that

they belong to an organization that leads the world."

Near the end of the debate Senator Dickinson added: "We have adopted the amendment which restores full pay to Government employees. The thing that destroys the morale of the Federal employee and of the officer of the Army or the Navy is the fact that they are enlisted, either in the Federal service or in the service of the Army or the Navy, with an assurance that they are to have automatic promotions upon certain service, and obtain increase of pay accordingly. The economy act deadlocked that whole provision. All that is done by the pages referred to in my amendment is to continue those deadlocking provisions of the economy act. In view of the restoration of pay, we ought also to restore the conditions under which the employee is compelled to work, or the enlisted man of the Army or the Navy is compelled to serve.

"In other words, a man goes into the service of the Army, and if he serves for a certain number of years he is entitled automatically to an increase in pay. He cannot get it under the present law. What I want to do, and what I am attempting to do here, is to offer an amendment which will do away with all of those restrictive provisions and permit the administrative promotions, the automatic promotions, and the travel allowances as they were of yore.

"We have discussed this whole question; and if the employees and others are entitled to the restoration of pay, certainly we ought to restore the law and the conditions under which the person is compelled to work or to serve."

Army Contract Investigation

An investigation into "charges of profiteering and irregularities involving the expenditure of public funds for national defense" is asked in a resolution introduced by Representative J. J. McSwain, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, this week.

Immediate approval of the resolution will be sought by Representative McSwain. He said that the measure was introduced as a result of the unanimous vote of the military committee and that he was instructed to seek a special rule to bring the resolution. The investigation would go not only into aircraft purchases, which have been the subject of investigation so far, but all types of Army contracts. Passage of the resolution is necessary to give the committee authority to subpoena witnesses and compel production of books and documents, it is said.

The present subcommittee on aviation headed by Representative Rogers of N. H. which has been conducting the committee's probe would continue the investigation if authorized by the House, Mr. McSwain said.

Meanwhile, the Rogers subcommittee continued its executive sessions, hearing representatives of the War Department, including Maj. Gen. Benjamin Foulois, Chief of Air Corps, Brig. Gen. William Mitchell also was before the group this week.

Representative James, ranking Republican member of the military committee, introduced a bill to amend the sections of 1926 aviation procurement act. Purchase of aircraft or parts without competitive bid would be permitted when in the opinion of the Secretary of War or Navy such purchase is necessary for experimental purposes, but such contracts must contain a stipulation that the United States shall have the right to manufacture or cause to be manufactured, such aircraft, aircraft parts or accessories under license upon the payment of such reasonable royalty as may be fixed in the contract with the approval of the Comptroller General in the event experiment shows such aircraft are desired. Books of aircraft firms would be subject to inspection by the Comptroller General at all times under the bill.

All other purchases of aircraft must

be by competitive bid, it is provided in the bill.

The investigation into the profits made by aircraft firms dealing with the Navy also continued. An executive order was issued opening the income tax returns made by the companies to the inspection of the committee.

Natl. Guard and Reserve Class

Ft. Benning, Ga.—Approximately fifty-five national guard and reserve officers from the entire United States began their studies in the company officers course of the Infantry School the latter part of this week, the enrollment of the students starting on Friday morning.

The officers will be enrolled, issued equipment, and assigned to quarters on Friday and Saturday, beginning actual class work on Monday, Feb. 26. Brief opening exercises will be held, at which Brig. Gen. C. H. Estes will address the students.

The officers who are expected to attend the course, and the locality or organization with which they are serving are as follows:

Lt. John A. Amberg, 181st Inf., Mass. NG; Lt. Edgar Rea Austin, Inf.-Res.; Capt. Howard A. Bentley, 130th Inf., Ill. NG; Capt. Sterling C. Burke, 141st Inf., Tex. NG; Lt. John R. Bradley, Inf.-Res.; Capt. George H. Cless, 132nd Inf., Ill. NG; Lt. Robert W. Colglaster, Inf.-Res.; Lt. Charles W. Colston, Inf.-Res.; Lt. James W. Dunham, Eng.-Res.; Lt. James J. Fogarty, 1st Inf., N. Y. NG; Lt. Bernard Franklin, 123rd Inf., Ga. NG; Lt. Glenn P. Gardner, Inf.-Res.; Capt. Harold C. Gibb, 107th Inf., N. Y. NG; Lt. Laurence D. Glerum, Inf.-Res.; Lt. Harry C. Hardesty, Inf.-Res.; Lt. Donald V. Holliday, Inf.-Res.; Capt. Daniel E. Hudelson, 160th Inf., Calif. NG; Lt. William M. Johnson, Inf.-Res.; Capt. Charles H. Jones, 143rd Inf., Tex. NG; Lt. Lawrence M. Kirk, 101st Inf., Mass. NG; Lt. Douglas J. Lawder, 150th Inf., Calif. NG; Lt. Lowell H. Ludwig, 201st Inf., W. Va. NG; Lt. David A. McAdam, Inf.-Res.; Lt. George A. McKell, Inf.-Res.; Lt. Gerald R. Momeyer, 112th Inf., Pa. NG; Capt. Robert E. Moore, 180th Inf., Mo. NG; Capt. Robert R. Moore, 180th Inf., Ia. NG; Capt. Henry A. Ratterman, 147th Inf., Ohio NG; Lt. Peter J. Rogers, 105th Inf., N. Y. NG; Lt. William J. Rowland, Inf.-Res.; Lt. Millard F. Saul, Inf.-Res.; Lt. Frederic P. Sheridan, Inf.-Res.; Lt. Leland W. Shull, Inf.-Res.; Lt. Frank C. Smith, 108th Inf., N. Y. NG; Lt. Clarence W. Springer, 150th Inf., Ia. NG; Capt. Charles N. Staley, 1st Inf., Md. NG; Capt. Harold A. Thompson, 102nd Inf., Conn. NG; Lt. William J. Thompson, Inf.-Res.; Lt. DeLaugh W. Utter, Inf.-Res.; Capt. Troy D. Walker, 180th Inf., Ore. NG; Lt. Henry B. White, Inf.-Res.; Capt. William H. Williams, 130th Inf., Minn. NG; Lt. Harold L. Wilson, Inf.-Res.; Capt. Charles A. Young, Inf.-Res.; Capt. Larry Zimmerman, 117th Inf., Tenn. NG.

Senate Pass Army Bills

The Senate this week passed six bills affecting the Army and sent them to the House for action. Two of the bills, S. 2050 and S. 2054, were for the relief of Army disbursing officers whose accounts have been checked by the Comptroller General. Another authorizes the establishment of a department of physics at West Point.

The other bills passed were: S. 1508 repealing a prohibition against building on a certain part of Governors Island, N. Y.; S. 2041, correcting an unintentional error in the Act of June 15, 1903, which prohibits appointments in the Organized Reserves from the Philippine Islands, and S. 2051, which authorizes settlement of certain claims.

Army Confirmations

The Senate on Feb. 20 confirmed the nominations of Army personnel which were published on page 501 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 17, 1934.

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90 h. p. Straight Eight motor. 82 miles per hour. Over-size, 16" x 7.00", low-pressure tires. Full-pressure lubrication, with rifle-drilled connecting rods. Electro-plated pistons. Automatic choke. Multibeam headlamps;

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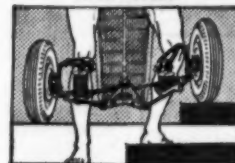
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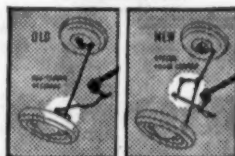
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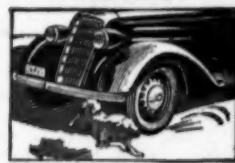
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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Name Marine Commandant

The President this week nominated Maj. Gen. John Henry Russell, USMC, to be Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, relieving Maj. Gen. Ben H. Fuller, USMC, who will be placed on the retired list Mar. 1, 1934, upon reaching the statutory retirement age of 64 years.

The President also nominated Brig. Gen. Harry Lee, USMC, to be promoted to the rank of Major General, and Col. Douglas McDougal, USMC, to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

General Russell is now Acting Commandant. General Fuller having gone on leave pending his retirement. Some transfers among the general officers of the Corps are anticipated when General Russell takes office inasmuch as the post of assistant commandant will then be vacant.

Major General Russell was born in California Nov. 14, 1872, and was appointed to the United States Naval Academy by the President in 1888. He was transferred to the Marine Corps and commissioned a Second Lieutenant July 1, 1894. Promoted through the ranks, he became a Brigadier General Jan. 1, 1922, and a Major General Sept. 1, 1933.

During the Veracruz expedition in 1914, General Russell commanded the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Regiment of Marines being on detached duty with the Army. He commanded the First Provisional Brigade of Marines in the Republic of Haiti and served in that capacity until December 1918. He commanded the 1st Brigade in Haiti from Oct. 1, 1919, until Feb. 11, 1922 when he was appointed American High Commissioner, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary, by the President to represent the United States in Haiti, and served in that capacity until Nov. 12, 1930.

General Russell has been awarded the Haitian Medaille Militaire by the President of Haiti and the Navy Cross for his Haitian service. Upon his detachment from duty as American High Commissioner General Russell was commended by letters from the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a position of great responsibility as American High Commissioner to the Republic of Haiti."

In December, 1930, General Russell was appointed Commanding General, Marine Corps Base at San Diego, California and the Marine Base, Quantico, Va., before assuming his present



—Courtesy The Washington Post

MAJ. GEN. JOHN H. RUSSELL, USMC

duties as Assistant to the Major General Commandant.

Brigadier General Lee was born in Washington, D. C., June 4, 1872, and was appointed a Second Lieutenant during the War with Spain. He was appointed a Brigadier General, June 5, 1920.

General Lee served in France during the World War, participating in the battles of the Chateau Thierry Sector in command of the 6th Regiment. Under his command the regiment participated with distinction in the Aisne-Marne Offensive (Soissons); the Marbache Sector; the St. Mihiel Offensive; the Meuse Argonne Offensive (Champagne); the Meuse Argonne Offensive (Argonne Forest) and in the march of the Allied Army to the Rhine. He returned to the United States Aug. 6, 1919.

For his service in command of the 6th Regiment in France he was decorated with the Army Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the French Legion of Honor, the Croix-de-Guerre (three times) and was cited in General Orders.

From Dec. 5, 1922, until July 18, 1924, General Lee served as Military Governor of Santo Domingo. Upon his detachment from Santo Domingo, he was ordered to command the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., and in August 1927 was transferred to the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., for duty as Executive Officer. He assumed command of the Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., in October, 1929 and returned to Quantico in command on Mar. 1, 1933.

Colonel McDougal was born in San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 23, 1876. He served in the Navy during the Spanish American War, and in March 1900 was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

Colonel McDougal served in Washington during the early part of the World War going to France in 1918 for duty with the American Expeditionary Forces. He remained in France until July 30, 1919, when he was ordered to the Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia.

Colonel McDougal was with the Nicaraguan National Guard Detachment as Commanding Officer and continued on that duty until 1931 when he was appointed as Director of Operations and

Training, Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Colonel McDougal holds the Mexican, Haiti, Spanish, Philippine, Santo Domingo, and China campaign badges. For his service in Haiti, he received the Order of Honor and Merit, Distinguished Service Medal and as the Commanding Officer of the Haitian Olympic Rifle Team, he was awarded the 8th Olympiad Medal. For his service in Nicaragua he was given the Nicaraguan Medal of Merit and the Second Nicaraguan Campaign Medal. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary Swanson on Nov. 21, 1933.

Navy Transport Sailings

Arrive	Port	Depart
Feb. 24	USS CHAUMONT N.O.B. Norfolk	
	USS HENDERSON	
Feb. 24	Shanghai	March 7
March 11	Manila	March 14
March 20	Guam	March 21
April 1	Honolulu	April 4
April 12	San Francisco	

Navy Reorganization Bill

(Continued from First Page)

the present aircraft investigation is concluded.

The bill would set up, what some describe as the "General Staff" system, in that the present bureau chiefs would no longer report directly to the Secretary of the Navy but to the chief of an "Office." This would in practice, it is contended, take away much of the Secretary's power, and increase the power of the Chief of Naval Operations. One proviso in the bill gives the Chief of Operations practical control over the entire Department, it is held. This section provides:

"The Chief of Naval Operations shall so coordinate all repairs and alterations to vessels and the supply of material and equipment thereto as to insure at all times the maximum readiness of the fleet for war. To this end, he shall have the necessary authority over all officers and divisions established by this Act."

There are several changes in the bill from the original draft, which was described in the Jan. 13, 1934 issue of the JOURNAL. The bill places fiscal matters and procurement under the "Office of the Secretary" rather than under the "Office of Naval Material." Another change extends the selection system to promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander and another provides for the convening of a selection board immediately after the passage of the act and the amalgamation of the Staff Corps into the Line which will consider for promotion officers previously passed over.

In introducing the bill, Representative Vinson made the following statement on the floor of the House:

"Since the House has passed the authorization bill, to bring the Navy up to treaty strength, which is designed to give this country what it is entitled to and what it desires—a Navy second to none—there is another step which must be taken in order that the fleet may attain its maximum efficiency.

"The administrative organization of the Naval establishment needs a complete modernization from top to bottom. I measure my words when I say that the administrative organization is at present, in my opinion, archaic, clumsy, and confused. Quick action and economy are impossible under the present setup. Nothing short of a complete reorganization of it will permit the fleet to bring its full force to bear in defense of the country's interest.

"That this is recognized by the Navy itself is attested by the fact that board after board has been repeatedly appointed by the Navy Department since the Armistice to study the problem of reorganization and to recommend a solution, but nothing has ever happened. The reason for this is that there are too

many bureaus, too many special corps, too much 'invested interest,' too much inertia, and too much obsolete law on the books.

"After seventeen years' continuous service on the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, I am convinced that without legislative help, the Navy Department will never be able to reorganize itself. Action from the Congress is necessary.

"I have, therefore, today introduced a bill to completely reorganize the administrative organization of the entire Naval establishment. All conflicting statutes are to be wiped out.

"Instead of having the business of the Navy divided among eight bureaus and half-a-dozen separate divisions in the Chief of Naval Operations' office, the Marine Corps Headquarters, the Judge Advocate General, the Assistant Secretary's office, and Heaven only knows how many other boards and offices, each pursuing its own way, the bill I have introduced will consolidate everything for the control and support of the fleet into three offices under the Secretary of Navy:

First—The Office of the Secretary.
Second—The Office of the Naval Operations.

Third—The Office of Naval Material.
The bill provides for appropriate division in each office to handle the essential work with economy and dispatch.

"Instead of segregating officers into various corps, each of which harbors jealousies and endeavors to build itself up year after year, the bill places all Naval officers except Medical Officers and the Chaplain in a single pool of a single list, eligible for any duty to which the Secretary may assign them in view of their education and experience. Specialization is provided for in all essential respects, but no further.

"I firmly believe that if this bill is enacted into law, and I trust it will be, millions upon millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money will be saved.

"Such a law will promote the effectiveness and economy of the National Defense by simplifying and strengthening the organization, administration, control and finance of the whole Naval establishment."

The full text of Mr. Vinson's bill is as follows:

To promote the effectiveness and economy of the national defense by simplifying and strengthening the organization, administration, control, and finance of the whole Naval Establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all Acts and parts of Acts which conflict with this Act are hereby repealed. All bureaus, offices, and corps of officers previously established in or under the Navy Department or in the Naval Establishment and not provided for herein are hereby abolished.

Department of the Navy

Sec. 2. There shall be at the seat of government an executive department, to be known as the "Department of the Navy," and a Secretary of the Navy, who shall be the head thereof. The Secretary of the Navy shall execute such orders as he shall receive from the President relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials and the construction, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with the Naval Establishment. There shall be in the Department of the Navy an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, or as may be required by law. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy shall receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum, payable monthly. The Secretary of the Navy and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The business of the entire Naval Establishment shall be consolidated under the Department of the Navy and distributed among the offices and divisions established by this Act, in accord with the principles and provisions set forth herein, in such manner as the Secretary of the Navy shall judge to be expedient and proper.

Sec. 4. There are hereby established within the Department of the Navy three offices, namely:

(Continued on Next Page)

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Navy Reorganization Bill

(Continued from Preceding Page)

- (a) The Office of the Secretary;
(b) The Office of Naval Operations; and
(c) The Office of Naval Material.

Office of the Secretary

Sec. 5 (a). The Office of the Secretary shall be directly under the Secretary of the Navy. It shall be judicatory in nature and deal with matters which affect the Naval Establishment as a whole as distinguished from those which pertain to one of the other offices alone. Its functions shall include the compilation of estimates of funds required for the whole Naval Establishment, allocation of funds appropriated, inspection of the material assigned to, and the performance of, all parts of the Naval Establishment; the purchase, storage, and issue of all materials and supplies for the Naval Establishment; the supervision of all accounts, inventories, storekeeping, and disbursements; the execution of contracts for the procurement of all materials and services; all legal affairs of the Naval Establishment; government of territories or possessions administered under the Secretary of the Navy; and relations with other branches of the Government.

(b) There are hereby established within the Office of the Secretary:

1. A Budget Division (to be headed by the Chief of Naval Operations).
2. A Division of Supplies and Accounts (to be headed by the Paymaster General of the Navy).
3. A Legal and Public Relations Division (to be headed by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy).
4. An Inspection Division (to be headed by the Inspector General of the Navy).
5. The General Board (to be headed by the President of the Navy General Board).
6. The Navy Section of the Joint Army and Navy Board (to be headed by the Chief, Navy Section, Joint Board).
7. A Compensation Board (to be headed by the Chief of the Compensation Board, Navy Department).
8. A Clerical Division (to be headed by the Chief Clerk, Navy Department).

Office of Naval Operations

Sec. 6 (a) The Office of Naval Operations shall be headed by the Chief of Naval Operations. He shall be recommended by the Secretary of the Navy from among the officers on the active list of the Navy, not below the rank of captain, who have not been designated by the Secretary as "not eligible for naval duties involving command afloat" and shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. He shall advise the Secretary of the Navy on all military aspects of the Naval Establishment. The Office of Naval Operations shall be executive in nature and primarily naval in character. It shall be responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the manning, health, discipline, maintenance, training, operation, and readiness for war of the fleet and the naval districts, including naval district headquarters, recruiting and training stations, and schools for officers, midshipmen, nurses, and enlisted men, both regular and reserve, and including naval hospitals and the purely naval operating bases under the control of commanders of the fleet or of naval district commanders, but these latter shall not include repair facilities ashore for vessels or aircraft, or magazines, manufacturing or testing plants, or experimental stations, all of which shall be under the jurisdiction of the Office of Naval Material, or any supply stations or supply depots, which shall be under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Secretary. Its concern shall be essentially afloat.

(b) There are hereby established in the Office of Naval Operations:

1. An Executive Division (to be headed by the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations).
2. A Personnel Division (to be headed by the Chief of Naval Personnel).
3. A Fleet Employment Division (to be headed by the Chief of Fleet Employment).
4. A Health Division (to be headed by the Surgeon General of the Navy).
5. An Intelligence Division (to be headed by the Chief of Naval Intelligence).
6. A War Plans Division (to be headed by the Chief of Naval War Plans).

(c) The Chief of the Executive Division shall be the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations and shall act as Chief of Naval Operations in the absence or incapacity of that officer.

Office of Naval Material

Sec. 7. (a) The Office of Naval Material shall be headed by the Director of Naval Material. He shall be recommended by the Secretary of the Navy from among the officers on the active list of the Navy, not below the rank of captain, and shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. The Office of Naval Material shall be executive in nature and primarily industrial in character. It shall be responsible to the Secretary of the Navy for the manning, equipment, maintenance, operation, and efficiency

of all shore property and activities under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy except that specifically assigned to other offices, and for the maintenance of the vessels, aircraft, and floating property of the entire Naval Establishment. It shall develop, design, and provide all vessels, aircraft, equipment, ordnance, supplies, and materials of every kind for the fleet and the shore stations, and do such alteration and maintenance work on vessels, aircraft, and other property for other offices as is required. If this is not practicable with the force under its own jurisdiction, it may procure the necessary accomplishment, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy. Its concern is essentially ashore.

(b) There are hereby established in the Office of Naval Material:

1. An Administration Division (to be headed by the Assistant Director of Naval Material).
2. A Ship Division (to be headed by the Chief of Naval Construction).
3. An Aircraft Division (to be headed by the Chief of Naval Aircraft).
4. An Armament Division (to be headed by the Chief of Naval Armament).
5. A Plant Division (to be headed by the Chief of Naval Plants).

The United States Marine Corps

Sec. 8. (a) The United States Marine Corps shall be under the jurisdiction of the Chief of Naval Operations. The Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, shall be headed by the Major General Commandant. He shall be an officer on the active list of the Marine Corps, not below the rank of colonel, shall be recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, and shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. The Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, shall be primarily military in nature and character. It shall be responsible to the Secretary of the Navy.

Officer	Rank and title	Pay	Precedence
Chief, Naval Operations.	Admiral.	Admiral.	Next after Admiral of the Navy.
Director, Naval Material.	Vice admiral.	Vice admiral.	Over all other officers below the rank of admiral.
Assistant Chief, Naval Operations.	Rear admiral.	Rear admiral (upper half).	Over all officers below the rank of vice admiral.
Chiefs of divisions in the Office of Naval Operations and in the Office of Naval Material.	do	do	In accordance with date of rank.
Inspector General of the Navy.	do	do	Do
Paymaster General of the Navy.	do	do	Do
Judge Advocate General of the Navy (if an officer of the Navy).	do	do	Do
Judge Advocate General of the Navy (if an officer of the Marine Corps).	Major general.	Major general.	Do
Chief of Aviation, U. S. Marine Corps.	Colonel.	Colonel.	Do
All other chiefs of division, headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps.	Brigadier general.	Brigadier general.	Do

through the Chief of Naval Operations, for the recruiting, training, discipline, equipment, pay, supply, and operation of the United States Marine Corps and the maintenance of property assigned to it. It shall procure medical services from the Health Division, Office of Naval Operations. It shall furnish Marine Corps orderlies and guards ashore to the Offices of the Secretary, Naval Operations, and Naval Material upon request by those offices. Its primary concern shall be to assist the operation of the fleet.

(b) There are hereby established in the United States Marine Corps Headquarters:

1. The Major General Commandant's Division (headed by the Assistant Commandant of the United States Marine Corps).
2. The Adjutant and Inspector's Division (headed by the Adjutant and Inspector, United States Marine Corps).
3. The Quartermaster's and Paymaster's Division (headed by the Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps).
4. The Field and Training Division (headed by the Chief of Training, United States Marine Corps).
5. The Aviation Division (headed by the Chief of Aviation, United States Marine Corps).
6. The Recruiting Division (headed by the Chief of Recruiting, United States Marine Corps).

Principles of Organization

Sec. 9. The guiding principles on which the organization of the Naval Establishment shall be based are:

- (a) The Office of the Secretary shall perform only those functions which affect the entire Naval Establishment.
- (b) The Office of Naval Operations shall have control over all activities afloat and all strictly naval operational activities ashore.
- (c) The Office of Naval Material shall have control over all activities ashore other than those specifically assigned to the Office of the Secretary, the Office of Naval Operations, and the United States Marine Corps.
- (d) The Headquarters, United States Ma-

rine Corps, shall have control over all Marine Corps activities, under the Chief of Naval Operations.

(e) The Chief of Naval Operations shall so coordinate all repairs and alterations to vessels and the supply of material and equipment thereto as to insure at all times the maximum readiness of the fleet for war. To this end, he shall have the necessary authority over all officers and divisions established by this Act.

Qualifications for Chiefs of Divisions

Sec. 10. (a) The Judge Advocate General of the Navy may be an officer on the active list of the Navy not below the rank of commander or an officer on the active list of the Marine Corps not below the rank of lieutenant colonel, but after July 1, 1939, he must be a qualified lawyer. The chief clerk of the Navy Department shall be a civilian. All other chiefs of division in the Office of the Secretary, and all chiefs of division in the Office of Naval Operations and in the Office of Naval Material shall be officers on the active list of the Navy, not below the rank of commander. Chiefs of division in headquarters, United States Marine Corps, shall be officers on the active list of the United States Marine Corps, not below the rank of lieutenant colonel. All chiefs of divisions, except chief clerk of the Navy Department and the President of the Navy General Board, shall be recommended by the Secretary of the Navy and shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of four years, except that the term of office in the Office of Naval Operations shall be three years. The Director of Naval Material and the chiefs of division in the Office of Naval Material shall be officers who are qualified by education and experience in material matters with which they have to deal.

(b) While holding office, the following officers shall have rank and title, pay, and precedence as shown in the table below:

Personnel

Sec. 11. (a) (1) The segregation of officers of the Navy into different corps, except the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, and the Chaplains Corps, is hereby abolished. All commissioned officers, except medical officers, dental officers, chaplains, and commissioned warrant officers, shall hereafter be on a single list, and shall be eligible for any duty to which they may be assigned, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, in view of their education and experience: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may designate, from time to time, which officers, if any, on this list are "not eligible for naval duties involving command afloat."

(2) In making up initially the single list of officers above mentioned, the names of officers in active status in the line, Supply Corps, Construction Corps, Professor of Mathematics Corps, and Corps of Civil Engineers shall appear according to rank and precedence on the date of approval of this Act: Provided, That the records of all officers on the said list who have been "passed over" for selection for promotion to the ranks of captain or commander and not subsequently selected for promotion, and of all officers of the former staff corps who although not "passed over" have not been promoted to those ranks as soon as the line officers who were their "running mates" or next senior to them severally, at the time of the approval of the Act of June 10, 1920, to provide for the equalization of promotion, shall be reviewed by a board of nine officers to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and all those officers who shall be found by such a review qualified according to standards heretofore in effect for line and staff officers, respectively, to perform the duties which may be required of them in the rank now held by the said "running mates" or next senior line officer, shall be advanced to that rank, and their names shall be placed on the list as if they had been promoted at the same time as the said "running mates" and next senior line officer.

(3) Officers designated as "not eligible for naval duties involving command afloat" pur-

suant to subsection (1) hereof, officers advanced in rank by the process provided in subsection (2) hereof, and officers previously carried as additional numbers shall be carried on this list as additional numbers in their respective ranks but shall not be additional to the total number of officers as hereinafter authorized.

(b) The total number of officers of the United States Navy on this list, being based on the requirements for full war complements of the vessels of the United States Navy as limited by treaties to which this country is signatory and the aircraft of the Navy as authorized by statute, plus reliefs therefor serving ashore, is hereby authorized to be seven thousand five hundred. The total number of officers on this list at any one time, exclusive of additional numbers, shall be distributed in the proportion of one in the rank of rear admiral to four in the rank of captain, to eight in the rank of lieutenant commander, to fifteen in the rank of lieutenant, and to forty-two in the ranks of lieutenant (junior grade) and ensign, inclusive: Provided, That no officer shall be reduced in rank as the result of any computation made to determine the authorized number of officers in the various ranks: And provided further, That of the total number of officers on the said list there shall be at all times at least 13 per centum who are qualified by education and experience for duties involving special technical knowledge of one or more of the engineering arts and sciences, and at least 7 per centum who are qualified by education and experience to perform fiscal, accounting, and storekeeping duties.

(c) Hereafter all officers added to this list shall be first commissioned as ensign and shall not be eligible for promotion until they have served three years in that rank. During the seventh year after the date of his first commission, each officer on this list shall hereafter be subject to selection for a naval career, by such methods as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. Only such number shall be selected as will probably provide for vacancies during the ensuing year in the list above the officers being selected. Officers not selected at that time for a naval career shall, within one year, be wholly retired with one year's pay of the rank held at the time of retirement or they may be transferred to the Naval Reserve, at their option.

(d) All officers on the above-mentioned list shall be subject to selection for promotion and subject to retirement as heretofore provided by statute for line officers: Provided, That the provisions of existing law with reference to promotion by selection in the Navy are hereby extended to include and authorize promotion to the rank of lieutenant commander; the number to be recommended to be furnished the selection board for that rank by the Secretary of the Navy and shall be the number of existing vacancies in that rank plus such additional number, if any, as the needs of the service may require: And provided further, That no officer of a former staff corps shall be retired for "service in grade" until this section of this Act shall have been in effect two years. In the case of officers who have been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as "not eligible for naval duties involving command afloat" the recommendation of the selection board shall be based upon their comparative fitness for the duties prescribed for them.

(e) The number of officers of the United States Marine Corps and their distribution in the several grades shall be as provided by other statutes. The number of officers of the Medical Corps shall not exceed seven hundred and fifty, which number shall be increased by six and five tenths for each thousand increase in the total of Navy and Marine Corps personnel above one hundred and six thousand. The number of officers of the Dental Corps shall not exceed two for each one thousand of the total Navy and Marine Corps personnel. The number of warrant officers and chief warrant officers shall not exceed one thousand five hundred. The promotion and distribution in the several grades of medical officers, dental officers, and chaplains shall be as provided by other statutes.

Succession

Sec. 12. The order of succession to the duties of the Secretary of the Navy, in the event of his temporary absence or incapacity, shall be:

1. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy;
2. The Chief of Naval Operations;
3. The Director of Naval Material;
4. The Assistant Chief of Naval Operations; and
5. The Inspector General of the Navy.

Sec. 13. Section 11 of this Act shall take effect immediately upon the approval of this Act. The remaining portion of this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first fiscal year which commences after six months have elapsed since the approval of this Act.

Sec. 14. This Act may be cited as the Navy Organic Act.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its interests will be directed solely to the involution of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 20, 1893.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1934

"To preserve the ships we now have in a sound state, to complete those already contemplated, to provide amply for prompt augmentation, is dictated by the soundest policy."—JAMES MADISON.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD CONCUR without discussion in the Senate's abolition of the pay cut and modification of the pay freeze. The Services have suffered the hardships of the witless policy of economy long enough; indeed they should not have suffered them at all. When the President declared his purpose to balance the budget, the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps stood ready to do their bit, but when in its place a policy of lavish expenditure was inaugurated, officers and men properly felt that the sacrifice they were forced to make was discriminatory, and that justice demanded restoration to the full pay schedules fixed by law. The Senate has confirmed this view; the House should not hesitate to do likewise.

Now that pay relief is assured, Congress should remove the additional inhibitions and restrictions which in the name of economy also were imposed upon the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps. The provision of law fixing three years as the period for foreign duty should be repealed, the reenlistment bonus should be restored, and the right of the retired personnel to government employment or to engage in business without pay penalty should be reexpressed. When it adopted the policies that added to the hardships of the Services, Congress, perhaps, did not realize it was menacing the health of officers forced by government orders to serve abroad or taking from the enlisted personnel compensation which, in the view of the soldier, had become a part of the contract of his enlistment or infringing upon the right of American citizens to pursue an active business or political career after the Government had arbitrarily placed them upon the retired list. All these matters have their effect upon morale, that condition which we have repeatedly stressed because of its relationship to the ability of the Army and the Navy to discharge the part they are trained to play in our scheme of National Defense. The War Department is strongly urging the repeal of the foreign tour of duty law and both Departments are favorable to legislation to reopen the doors to private employment and to restore the reenlistment bonus. Their interest lies in the value of such actions toward the development of better Services. Congress should be in sympathy with any move which would affect this desirable result.

WE MAY EXPECT THE MATTER OF PROMOTION reform in both Services to engage congressional attention during the remainder of the session. In our news columns we reprint the bill which Secretary Dern has submitted for approval to the Bureau of Budget preliminary to its consideration by the Senate and House Military Committees. A bill for the relief of junior naval officers is being drafted under the direction of Rear Admiral Leahy. A Marine Corps promotion bill is pending in Congress. There can be no question that something must be done in the interest of officers especially those in the lower grades of the Services. In the Navy ensigns are promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, after three years, and there is every reason why like consideration should be given immediately to the second lieutenants of the Army and the Marine Corps. It would be fair also, indeed it is necessary for efficiency, that promotion to the grade of captain in the Army and Marine Corps should come within ten years. The bill the Navy Department is preparing contemplates the application of the system of selection to the lower grades in the Navy, but there are serious objections to further extension of this system which we have no doubt the Naval Committees will weigh. Promotion should not be dependent upon the personal likes or dislikes of a senior; such a situation curbs independence and initiative, and both are essential for the performance of naval duty especially in time of war. There is no likelihood that any such system will be adopted for the Army; General MacArthur is understood to be opposed to it, as are the majorities of the Congressional Military committees. Prolonged hearings may be expected upon the MacArthur, Leahy and Marine Corps bills and from the testimony adduced measures will be devised which it is hoped will not only meet the "hump" situations in the Services but result in that regular flow of promotion which stimulates interest and ambition with consequent increase in efficiency.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN PAYING TRIBUTE to the Chaplains of the Army and Navy, has called attention to the great value of these preachers of the Word and morale officers to the Military and Naval Services. They wear the uniform, of course, but the insignia upon the collar is that of Faith with its ideals of brotherhood and love and mercy. It is their duty to listen to the personal troubles of officers and men, to guide them in the Way, and by their helpful influence promote close-knit organizations which can the more effectively work for God and country. When the United States entered the World War, it was General Pershing who insisted upon the presence of Chaplains with his troops of the A.E.F., and who relied upon them to sustain his personnel in the harsh realities of operations against the enemy. At the time of the Army's assumption of responsibility for the CCC, it was General MacArthur, who directed the assignment of Chaplains to care for the spiritual needs of the enrollees. Thus in peace as in war, the Chaplains have their place in the scheme of National Defense, a fact which the President appropriately recognizes. In view of their appreciated value, it would not be amiss for Congress to enact legislation which would make living conditions for them more bearable. Their numbers should be increased. It is our inference from what the President wrote to Colonel Brasted that he would be in sympathy with action which would increase the ability of the Chaplains to help their military and naval flocks towards the attainment of the Rooseveltian ideal of a more "Abundant Life."

Service Humor

Human Tortoise

Two men were discussing the vexed question of the education of their children. Said one:

"What's your boy going to be when he has finished his education?"

"An octogenarian, I think," replied the other.

—The Sentinel

Pay or Get Off

Conductor: "Lady, you'll have to pay for that boy."

Lady: "But I never have before."

Conductor (hotly): "That's no matter to me. He's over six years old and you'll either pay for his fare, or I'll put him off."

Lady: "Go ahead, put him off. What do I care? I never saw him before in my life."

—USS Arkansas Arkite

Real Proof

The quackdoctor was holding forth a big crowd on the corner of Main and Chestnut Streets. "Yes, friends I have sold these pills for the past 25 years and never a word of complaint. Now what does that prove?"

"That dead men tell no tales," responded a voice from the crowd.

—Wednesday Nite Life

Well Informed

Wife: "That Mrs. Jitters must be a terrible gossip."

Hubby: "What leads you to think so?"

Wife: "I never can tell her anything but what she's heard it before."

—Fifth Corps Area News

How True

Prof: "Where is the capital of the United States?"

"36: 'All over the world.'"

—USS Tennessee Tar

In a Hurry

Golfer (to foursome ahead)—"Pardon me, but would you mind if I played through? I've just got a message that my wife is seriously ill."

—Exchange, Via Bamboo Breezes.

My Error

"No, and get out and stay out."

"But, I'm the sheriff."

"Oh, I'm sorry. Come in. I thought that was a Sigma Nu pin."

—Wednesday Nite Life.

Realistic

American (examining parrot)—"Yes, he's not bad, but you should hear the one I've got back home. Do you know he can sing 'Home, Sweet Home' with so much expression that he brings tears to our eyes."

Cockney (trying to sell parrot)—

"That is nothing, my boy. Believe me or not, this parrot can recite 'The Village Blacksmith' so realistic that the sparks fly out of his mouth."

—Astoria Fleet Review.

In the Market

"He made a small fortune selling short."

"Wall Street?"

"No, Filling station."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

Send your service jokes to the
Journal Humor Editor

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

E. F. R.—Under the present regulations, pension is not allowed to the widows of veterans of the Philippine Insurrection unless the veteran actually served ashore in the Philippines in the Insurrection. Service on a ship in Far Eastern waters therefore would not be sufficient basis for pension. The pensions allowed in non-service-connected deaths in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection are the only of their type, except the Civil War. Therefore in order for your wife to be eligible for pension upon your death, your death would have to be service-connected.

W. B. C.—Under the law an enlisted man who served in the Spanish American or World Wars is retired in the highest rank held in such war. He, however, receives the pay of the rank held prior to retirement. Several bills have been introduced in the past few years to give upon retirement a rank one step higher than the highest held during the war but no action has ever been taken on any of these measures.

C. W. W.—According to information furnished us by the Office of the Quartermaster General, War Department, you the eligible list for promotion to the are at the present time number three on grade of staff sergeant, Supply, QMC.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

Col. B. F. Cheatham, QMC, USA, is appointed a member of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

20 Years Ago

The final report of the Board of Army Engineers, consisting of Col. W. M. Black, Lt. Col. Mason M. Patrick, and Maj. H. B. Ferguson, appointed to raise and remove the wreck of the USS Maine from the harbor at Havana, Cuba, is published.

30 Years Ago

Lt. Lloyd H. Chandler, USN, lectures before the Naval War College on the increasingly important part destined to be played in naval warfare by the automobile torpedo.

50 Years Ago

The JOURNAL protests vigorously against a proviso introduced into the Naval appropriation bill prohibiting retired officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps who hold civil positions in the government from drawing such pay and their retired pay at the same time.

70 Years Ago

The destination of General Sherman's expedition appears to be as great a mystery in the North as it is in the South.

War Department Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

GENERAL OFFICERS

Maj. Gen. Ewing E. Booth, having been found by Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement announced, Feb. 28. (Feb. 21).

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPT.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. PRESTON, The IG Col. Ben Lear, from Pres. of S. F., Calif., Nov. 2, detailed member of GSC, assigned to Gen. St. with troops, and as chief of staff, Feb. 28. (Feb. 20).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Maj. Gen. A. E. WILLIAMS, Acting the QMG
Capt. Wm. E. Cashman, Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., report Army retiring board for examination. (Feb. 16).
Lt. Lawrence B. Morris, Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo., proceed to home, await retirement. (Feb. 17).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Maj. Gen. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG Medical Corp.
Capt. Jesse B. Helfrich, from Randolph Field, Tex., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Feb. 16).
Maj. Benjamin J. Marshall, Ft. Adams, R. I., proceed to home, Mar. 7, await retirement. (Feb. 19).

Maj. Daniel C. Campbell, detailed member of retiring board to meet at Fitzsimons Gen. Hosp., Denver, Colo., for examination of members of ANC. (Feb. 21).
Capt. L. Holmes Ginn, from AMC, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga., report comdt. Inf. Sch. for duty as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 21).

Veterinary Corps

1st Lt. Harvie R. Ellis, from present assignment, Ft. Riley, Kans., to comdt., Cav. Sch., as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 21).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, C. of F.
Capt. Voler V. Viles, from duty in China, assigned to 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F., Calif. (Feb. 16).
1st Lt. Kenneth E. Webber, from Randolph Field, Tex., to Philippine Dept. (Feb. 16).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Maj. Gen. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, C. of E.
1st Lt. Theodore A. Weyher, now at Walter Reed General Hospital, Wash., D. C., from assignment Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., assigned Haritan Arsenal, N. J. (Feb. 17).
Capt. Chas. H. Swick, from N. Y. Engr. Procurement District, detailed Univ. of Cincinnati, Ohio. (Feb. 19).
1st Lt. Edward H. Walter, Buffalo, N. Y., detailed OR, 2nd C. A., in addition to other duties. (Feb. 19).

The following from organization indicated, Ft. Humphreys, Va., Sept. 5, to Engr. School, as student in 1934-35 company officers' course: 1st Lt. Geo. T. Derby, 13th Engrs.; 1st Lt. Henry G. Douglas, Engr. Sch. Det.; 2nd Lt. Chas. T. Tench, 13th Engrs.; and 2nd Lt. Benjamin R. Winer, 13th Engrs. (Feb. 19).

The following from school indicated, to Ft. Humphreys, Va., report Engr. School, as student in 1934-35 company officers' course: 2nd Lt. Thomas A. Adcock, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Walter H. Edson, (Please turn to Page 516)

NAVY ORDERS

Feb. 15, 1934

Rear Adm. Frederick J. Horne, det. as Comdr. Train Sqdn. 1, Base Force, about Mar. 11; to duty as Comdr. Base Force.

Capt. Bryson Bruce, det. staff, Comdr. in Chief, U. S. Flt., in June; to Nav. Academy.

Capt. William R. Sayles, det. as Chief of staff, 3rd Nav. Dist. on May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Lyl A. Davidson, det. as Aide to Cdt. 11th Nav. Dist., in April; to duty as Comdr. Dist. Division 8.

Lt. Comdr. Edward B. Rogers, det. Subm. Div. 8 about May 12; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Willis E. Cleaves, det. VP Sqdn. 10F, Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, TH, in Jan.; to VP Sqdn. 1F.

Lt. Harry A. Dunn, det. USS Argonaut in May; to command USS S-18.

Lt. Emanuel Taylor, det. USS Chicago. On disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.; to home relieved all active duty.

Lt. Myron E. Thomas, desp. ors. November 20 modified; to Hdqtrs., 12th Nav. Dist.; instead duty as Off. in Chge., Br. Hydro. Office, Chicago, Ill.

Lt. (jg) Forrest R. Bunker, granted sick leave 3 months; wait orders at San Diego, Calif.

Lt. (jg) Carter A. Printup, det. command USS Eagle 32 about April 15; to USS Broome.

Lt. (jg) Herbert D. Riley, det. VP Sqdn. 1F, Flt. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, TH, in Jan.; to VP Sqdn. 10F.

Ens. Carter L. Bennett, to duty USS Trenton.

Ens. Donald T. Wilber, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., in Jan.; to c.f.o. USS Tuscaloosa and on board when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. Francis E. Tierney (MC), det. VJ Sqdn. 2F (USS Wright) about April 20; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Charles C. Yauquell (MC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., about April 4; to Aircraft Sqdns., based on USS Wright.

Comdr. Wilford R. Hall (CHC), det. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., on April 6; to c.f.o. USS Ranger and on board when commissioned.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Frederick C. Nantz, det. 5th Nav. Dist., about March 25; to c.f.o. USS Tuscaloosa and on board when commissioned.

Ch. Pay Clk. Seymour Delong, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about April 4; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Ch. Pay Clk. William G. Nicol, det. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, about April 20; to Navy Freight Office, San Pedro, Calif.

Feb. 16, 1934

Rear Adm. Charles E. Courtney, det. as Cdt. 16th Nav. Dist.; to duty as Comdr. Cruiser Div. 2 and addl. duty as Comdr. Cruisers, Battle Force.

Rear Adm. Edward B. Fenner, det. as Comdr. Cruiser Div. 2, Battle Force, about April 7; to duty as Cdt. 6th Nav. Dist.; and addl. duty as Cdt. Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.; Cdt. 7th and 8th Nav. Districts.

Capt. William H. Allen, det. as Comdr. Dist. Sqdn. 2, Battle Force about April 1; to duty as Comdt. 16th Nav. Dist. and addl. duty as Comdt. Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.

Capt. Ralph E. Pope, det. as Chief of staff, 13th Nav. Dist., on May 1; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Norman C. Gillette, ors. Jan. 12 modified to Bu. Ordnance Navy Dept.; instead Nav. Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Joseph C. Arnold, det. USS Macon, continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Herbert R. Sobel, ors. Jan. 11 revoked. Continue duty command USS Sands.

Lt. Comdr. James H. Strong, det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., on Feb. 19; to resignation accepted effective Feb. 19.

Lt. William H. Duvall, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., in May; to command USS Tern.

Lt. Hubbard F. Goodwin, det. USS Milwaukee about June 1; to Nav. Ordnance Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.

Lt. George Schneider, det. Nav. Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., in Feb.; on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. (jg) Allen M. Kemper, det. USS Tennessee in March; to command USS Undaunted.

Lt. (jg) Randal M. Mackinnon, det. Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., in April; to Nav. Sta., Tutulla, Samoa.

Ch. Bsn. Peter S. Nystrom, det. USS Houston about June 1; to Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Ch. Gunner Glen R. Ringquist, det. USS

Detroit about June 1; to duty as Off. in Chge., Naval Magazine, Fort Lafayette, N. Y.

Ch. Mach. Albert H. Mellien, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in April; to c. f. o. USS Astoria and on board when commissioned.

Feb. 17, 1934

Lt. Comdr. Tully Shelley, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Mar. 31; to aide and flag secy. on staff, Comdr. Special Service Sqdn.

Lt. Harry R. Carson, Jr., det. Nav. Sta., Tutulla, Samoa, in May; to USS Oklahoma. Lt. Robert P. Erdman, det. aide and flag lt. on staff, Comdr. Special Service Sqdn. about Apr. 7; to Naval Operations.

Lt. Brook S. Mansfield, det. aide and flag secy. on staff, Comdr. Special Service Sqdn. in April; to aide and flag lt. on staff, Cdr. Special Service Sqdn.

Lt. Warren K. Sherman, det. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Th, in May; to USS Blakely as exec. officer.

Lt. Robert Holmes Smith, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., in May; to command USS Bonita.

Lt. (jg) Virgil F. Gordinier, det. USS Rigel in May; to USS King.

Lt. (jg) Charles W. Truxall, det. command USS Undaunted in May; to USS Breckinridge.

Lt. Comdr. James B. Meloney (MC) det. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif., in Feb.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Capt. Charles E. Parsons (SC), det. as Director of Procurement, Fedl. Surplus Relief Corp., Wash., D. C. On disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.; to temp. duty Bu. S. and A., Navy Dept.

Comdr. Bart D. Stephens (CHC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., in Apr.; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Pharm. Jason H. Barton, det. 9th Nav. Dist., about May 1; to Naval Station, Guam.

Feb. 19, 1934

Rear Adm. Arthur L. Willard, det. as Cdt. 5th Nav. Dist., on Feb. 28; on disch. trmt. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Comdr. Ernest J. Blankenship, addl. duty as Retg. Insptr., Central Division, on March 12.

Lt. Cdr. Ralph S. Riggs, det. command USS Zane about June 1; to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.

Lt. Charles S. Boorman, det. Rec. Sta., Puget Sound, Wash., in May; to USS Sicard as exec. off.

Lt. Lester G. Beck, det. Nav. Boiler Lab., Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., in May; to USS Dallas as executive officer.

Lt. Sydney S. Bunting, det. Bu. Nav., Navy Dept., in May; to USS California.

Lt. Bailey Connelly, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., in May; to USS Long as exec. off.

Lt. Henry C. Daniel, det. Nav. Academy in May; to USS Maryland.

Lt. Charles D. Edmunds, det. Fleet Trng., Navy Dept., in May; to command USS Bass.

Lt. Dallas Grover, Jr., det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., in May; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Newport, R. I.

Lt. Robert W. Haase, det. USS Wyoming about May 1; to duty as Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy. Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.

Lt. David B. Justice, det. Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C., in May; to USS Lea as exec. officer.

Lt. Wilson D. Leggett, Jr., det. command USS R-2 about May 24; to Subm. Div. 12 as div. engr. off. and on board a subm. of that division.

Lt. Frederick Moosbrugger, det. Nav. Academy in May; to USS Houston.

Lt. George E. Palmer, ors. Jan. 25 modif. to instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., instead duty Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Gordon B. Parks, det. Office of Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., in May; to USS Omaha.

Lt. William Sterling Parsons, det. Bu. ord., Navy Dept.; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lt. Raymond C. Percival, det. command USS S-45; to Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. Wallis F. Petersen, det. Flt. Trng., Navy Dept., in May; to USS Maryland.

Lt. John E. Resner, det. command USS S-22 in May; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Lt. Robert E. Robinson, Jr., det. Nav. Gun Factory, Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., in May; to USS Medusa.

Lt. William A. Swanson, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., in May; to USS Raleigh.

Lt. Rutledge B. Tompkins, det. USS Chicago in May; to aide and flag lieutenant on staff, Comdr. Cruisers, Setg. Force.

Lt. (jg) Rex S. Caldwell, det. 11th Nav.

Dist., in March; to USS S-43.

Lt. (jg) Harold F. Dearth, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., about May 1; to USS S-35.

Lt. (jg) Harry H. Henderson, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., in Feb.; to USS R-3.

Lt. (jg) Harry E. Hubbard, det. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass., about May 15; to USS Holland.

Lt. (jg) Marshall L. Smith, det. USS Louisville; to USS Sirius.

Lt. Cdr. Enoch G. Brian (MC), det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, Lake Denmark, Dover, N. J.; to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Cdr. Clyde W. Brunson (MC), det. Navy Rctg. Sta., Buffalo, N. Y.; to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Cdr. John R. Poppen (MC), det. School of Public Health, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass., in Feb.; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, Phila., Pa.

Ch. Bsn. William W. Dyer, det. USS Grobe about June 1; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Bsn. Marion B. Self, det. Rec. Sta., Phila., Pa., in May; to USS Houston.

Ch. Gunner Edward F. Manning, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., in May; to USS Detroit.

Ch. Mach. John Gallagher, det. USS Sagamore in May; to USS Houston.

Ch. Mach. Thomas F. Morris, det. Office of Nav. Insp. of Machy. Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va., in June; to USS Chester.

Mach. Gilbert W. Bane, ors. Jan. 27 revoked; continue duty USS Oklahoma.

Ch. Rad. Elce. Chester S. Denton, det. Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J., in May; to USS Houston.

(Please turn to Page 520)

MARINE CORPS

Feb. 19, 1934

Maj. Edward M. Reno, on March 1, 1934, detached Recruiting District, Savannah, Ga., to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

Maj. Woolman G. Emory, on March 1, 1934, detached MB, NTS, Newport, R. I., to MB, Quantico, Va.

Maj. Harry L. Smith, on April 1, 1934, detached 1st Brig., Haiti, to Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Samuel A. Milliken, relieved from duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps and ordered to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Thomas A. Tighe, relieved from duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps and ordered to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Robert H. Pepper, orders to MB, Norfolk NYD, modified to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

1st Lt. John G. Walraven, orders to MB, NOB, Norfolk, Va., modified to MB, Parris Island, S. C.

1st Lt. Paul B. Watson, on April 15, 1934, detached MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to MD, USS Astoria.

2nd Lt. George R. Shell, on April 15, 1934, detached MCB, NOB, San Diego, Calif., to MD, USS Astoria.

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CATALOGUE SUBMITTED
ON REQUEST

Leavenworth, Kansas

MacArthur Promotion Plan

(Continued from First Page)

whether it is in accord with the financial program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Geo. H. Dern,
Secretary of War.

Text of Bill

The full text of the proposed bill is as follows:

To regulate promotion in the Regular Army, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the aggregate number of commissioned officers of the Regular Army and Philippine Scouts on the active list shall not exceed the number now or hereafter expressly authorized by law; and all such officers, except general officers of the line, shall be included in the categories of promotion-list and nonpromotion-list officers as hereinafter defined.

Promotion-list officers shall include all officers commissioned in grades from second lieutenant to colonel, inclusive, except officers of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors; and promotion-list colonels shall be placed immediately above the lieutenant colonels on the promotion list provided for in section 24a of the act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat., 771); U.S.C., 10-353; promotion list officers in the grade of colonel on the effective date of this act to be arranged among themselves on said promotion-list in the order of their standing on the relative rank list of colonels on said date: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to change the respective relative positions held by officers on the promotion list nor, except as hereinbefore provided, the method of determining the position of officers on that list as prescribed by the said act of June 4, 1920, as amended.

Nonpromotion-list officers shall include all officers of the Medical Department, chaplains, and professors.

All promotions provided for in this act shall be subject to the examination prescribed by existing law.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall fix conclusively on the first day of July of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, the number of promotion-list officers that, during the fiscal year then current, shall be maintained in each of the respective grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major: Provided, That at no time shall the aggregate number of such officers in the combined grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel exceed 15 per centum, and the aggregate number in the combined grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major exceed 40 per centum of the maximum aggregate number of promotion-list officers authorized by law; nor shall the number of promotion-list officers in each of the respective grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major be less, at any time, than the number of such officers authorized by law on June 30, 1934, for each of those respective grades. In making any computation under the provisions of the next preceding sentence hereof whenever a final fraction of one-half or more occurs in the number of officers involved in any such computation the next higher whole number of officers shall be regarded as the authorized or required number thereof.

If the number of officers fixed by the Secretary of War, as hereinbefore provided, for any or all of the respective grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major for any particular fiscal year shall be greater than the number of officers so fixed respectively for any or all of said grades for the next preceding fiscal year, the additional number of officers so prescribed by the Secretary of War for any or all of said grades shall constitute original vacancies in such grade or grades, which vacancies shall be filled immediately in the manner hereinafter provided.

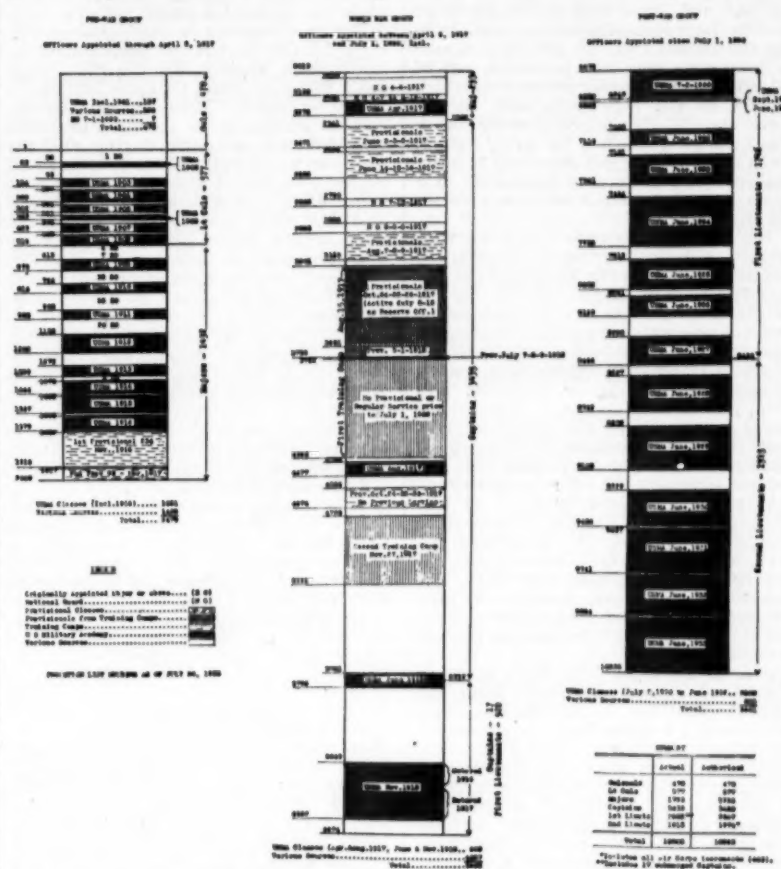
If the number of officers so fixed respectively by the Secretary of War for any or all of the respective grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major for any particular fiscal year shall be less than the number of officers so fixed respectively for any or all of said grades for the next preceding fiscal year, then, and in that event, no vacancies occurring in any or all of the grades so affected in the then current fiscal year shall be filled unless and until the number of officers in such grade or grades shall have been reduced by reason of vacancies resulting from normal attrition under existing laws to the number fixed by the Secretary of War for the said grade or grades for that particular current fiscal year.

Sec. 3. All vacancies, including original vacancies as hereinbefore defined, occurring after the passage of this act in the respective grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel and major of promotion-list officers shall be filled by the promotion of promotion-list officers in the manner provided in Section 24c of the said Act of June 4, 1920: Provided, That no promotion-list officer shall be promoted under the provisions of this act to the grade of colonel until he shall have

Analysis of Army Promotion List

(As of July 20, 1933)

The following chart was submitted as Exhibit "A" with the MacArthur Promotion Plan when it was sent to the Secretary of War and the Bureau of the Budget this week:



completed 26 years' service; to the grade of lieutenant colonel until he shall have completed 20 years' service, or to the grade of major until he shall have completed 15 years' service, the service to be counted for purposes of this proviso to be only active commissioned service of the same classes prescribed for promotion-list purposes in Section 24a of the said Act of June 4, 1920; but this proviso shall not apply to lieutenant colonels and majors whose first appointments in the permanent service were in grades above those of captain and second lieutenant, respectively, or who were appointed to the Regular Army under the provisions of the first sentence of Section 24 of the Act of June 3, 1916, as amended by the said Act of June 4, 1920, nor to captains whose first appointments in the permanent service were in a grade above second lieutenant, or whose present rank dates from July 1, 1920, or earlier.

The number of promotion-list officers that shall be in the respective grades of captain and first lieutenant at any time after the effective date of this act shall be such as results from the operation of the promotion system hereinafter in this paragraph prescribed. Promotion-list second lieutenants and first lieutenants shall be promoted to the respective grades of first lieutenant and captain immediately upon completing respectively three years' and ten years' commissioned service in the Regular Army, but not otherwise; and all such officers in the said grades of 2nd lieutenant and first lieutenant, respectively, who shall have completed the said respective periods of service on or before the effective date of this act shall be so promoted as of said date.

Sec. 4. That general officers of the line, chiefs and assistant chiefs of branches, and all nonpromotion-list officers shall continue to be appointed and promoted as authorized by law in force on June 30, 1934, except that officers of the Veterinary Corps of the Medical Department shall be promoted, to, and chaplains shall be given the rank, pay, and allowances of, the respective grades to and including that of colonel upon completion of the same respective periods of service prescribed by law in force on June 30, 1934, for officers of the Medical Corps. From and after the effective date of this act original appointments in the Veterinary Corps shall be made in the grade of first lieutenant from reserve veterinary officers between the ages of 23 and 32 years, and officers serving in that corps on the effective date of this act in the grade of second lieutenant shall be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant as

of said date.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be deemed to apply to temporary promotions or advancements in rank of commissioned officers of the Air Corps as authorized in the Act of July 2, 1926 (44 Stat. 780); U.S.C., Sup. III, 10-292a; and officers temporarily promoted under the provisions of said Act of July 2, 1926, shall not be counted in computing the authorized maximum and/or minimum numbers prescribed in Sec. 2 hereof, for certain grades of promotion-list officers, to which grades such officers shall have been temporarily promoted.

Sec. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held or construed to separate any officer from the active list of the Regular Army or to deprive him of the commission which he holds therein. This act, which may be cited as "the Regular Army personnel act" shall be effective from and after July 1, 1934, and all laws and parts of laws, in so far as the same are inconsistent herewith or are in conflict with any of the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed as of that date.

General MacArthur's Memorandum

The full text of the memorandum sent by General MacArthur to the Secretary of War when he transmitted the promotion bill is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
Washington, D. C.

February 19, 1934
Memorandum for the Secretary of War:
Subject: Promotion in the Army.

1. A serious situation exists in the Army with respect to promotion. As stated in my last annual report, a reasonable flow of promotion is essential to progressive and thorough training of military leaders and is in addition a powerful stimulant to morale. Stagnation destroys initiative, saps ambition, and encourages routine and perfunctory performance of duty. For some years the promotion situation for officers has been deplorable and is growing worse. The War Department has submitted exhaustive analyses of existing conditions to Committees of Congress, and annual reports of Secretaries of War and Chiefs of Staff have almost invariably commented at length upon the subject. For a variety of reasons, remedial action has not been taken.

The promotion problem has been a matter of concern to the War Department ever since the early days of the Republic. From time to time legislation has been passed affording relief. From 1808 to 1890 promotion in the line of the Army was based on seniority of service (1) within the regiment, for promotion to the grade of captain (2) within the branch of service, for promotion to the grades of major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. Second lieutenants found themselves reaching their captaincies in periods of time varying from 9 years and 6 months to 30 years and 9 months, depending upon vacancies occurring in their respective regiments.

In 1890 Congress realized that the periods of time spent in the subordinate grades were so unequal as to affect seriously the efficiency of the officers who had suffered from greatly delayed promotion. A new law was enacted whereby regimental promotion was abolished and promotion by seniority within the branch of service was substituted therefor. The composition of the several branches, departments, and corps were different. Some had much larger proportions of officers in the field grades, especially the Staff corps, than others. By 1889 the oldest first lieutenants of the several branches had service varying from 5 years to 31 years.

By the Act of February 2, 1901 Congress attempted to equalize promotions by making the distribution of officers between grades identical for all branches of the line, but it failed to correct the inequalities incident to the greater number of field officers in the staff departments. In 1911 and 1916 Congress provided additional officers for details on detached service, which in a measure served to equalize promotion, but this was offset by extraordinary increases made in the strengths of certain corps and branches, particularly the Engineers and Artillery. In 1907 the senior captains of Infantry and Cavalry were 6 years older than the junior majors of Engineers. In that year the Artillery was increased and the latter vied with the Engineers for the more youthful officers in the various grades. In 1916 the Field Artillery was greatly increased, with consequent acceleration of promotion in that arm.

Each war has found the Army deficient in numbers and expansion after the war caused the appointment of officers of greater average age than the normal for that grade. The increase of the Regular Army incident to the World War was begun in November, 1916, and hundreds of second lieutenants were appointed. During the war appointments continued to be made. The reorganization of 1920 provided for appointments running into the thousands from among persons who had served during the war and whose service originated and was credited for promotion purposes from dates between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1918. The net result was the bringing into the Regular Army of officers whose service dates between November, 1916, and November, 1918, the bulk of whom fall within narrow limits as to age. In spite of the reduction of personnel that occurred in 1922 and other losses, this critical war hump numbers some 5,000 officers and far transcends any prior hump.

In view of the inequality of rank between the Arms and Services for the reasons hereinbefore stated, and particularly on account of the creation of new inequalities by the great influx of officers in 1920, the Congress in that year enacted legislation establishing two methods of promotion in the Army.

- (1) For the Medical Department and Chaplains.
(Non-promotion List)
- (2) For other commissioned personnel.
(Promotion List)

By the first method, officers of the Medical Department and Chaplains are promoted after they have served a specified number of years in the various grades from first lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, inclusive. By the second method promotion is made only as vacancies occur in the next higher grade. Promotion

(Continued on Next Page)

MacArthur Promotion Plan

(Continued from Preceding Page)

to and in the grade of general officer is based upon selection. In order to remove inequalities in the several grades in the Arms and Services, a promotion list was created and officers in the grades of lieutenant colonel to second lieutenant, inclusive, were placed on the promotion list according to length of commissioned service. Vacancies are filled in the various grades by promotion of the officers occupying positions at the head of the list of the next succeeding grades. At the present time the numbers fixed for the several grades are as follows:

Major generals.....	21
Brigadier generals.....	46
Colonels.....	470
Lieutenant colonels.....	577
Majors.....	1,725
Captains.....	3,450
First Lieutenants.....	2,667
Second Lieutenants.....	1,974

10,930

A graph as of July 20, 1933 of the foregoing promotion list is found in Exhibit A, divided into the Pre War, World War, and Post War groups. The conditions pertaining to the second, or World War, group are deplorable. This group numbers 4665 officers at the present time and constitutes 43 per cent of promotion-list strength. It includes 17 per cent of the grade of major, all of the grade of captain, and 35 per cent of the grade of first lieutenant. More than one-half of the group entered the Federal service during the five months period from April to August, 1917. The ages vary over a range of 33 years to 63 years, but the larger proportion falls within fairly narrow limits. 2113 officers occupy positions on the promotion list between the last officer of the United States Military Academy class graduated in April, 1917, and the first officer of the United States Military Academy class graduated in August, 1917.

Separations from active service which provide promotions are caused by (1) reaching 64 years of age (compulsory retirement) (2) After 42 years of age or after completion of 45 years of service (discretionary retirement) (3) After completion of 40 years of service (retirement upon request) (4) After completion of 30 years' service (discretionary retirement if a vacancy exists on the limited retired list) (5) Physical disability (6) Class B procedure (7) Death (8) Resignation (9) Dismissal (10) Wholly retired. During the calendar year 1933, 251 promotion-list officers were separated from active service as follows:

(1) Age.....	26
(2) Age 62 or after 45 years' service.....	0
(3) 40 years' service.....	0
(4) 30 years' service.....	22
(5) Physical disability.....	122
(6) Class B.....	6
(7) Death.....	52
(8) Resigned.....	18
(9) Dismissed.....	5
(10) Wholly retired.....	0

Total..... 251

74 separations occurred during the year in the grades of major general to lieutenant colonel, inclusive. Only 41 separations occurred in the grade of major. At this rate, and said rate will not be materially increased for some years, it can be readily seen how little hope is offered to 9816 majors and company officers on the promotion list.

Exhibit B (reproduced on page 514 of this issue of the Army and Navy Journal) indicates ages of officers according to grade. Particular attention is invited to the fact that 2930 officers, the bulk of whom are in the grade of captain, are in a five year group with present ages varying from 42 years to 38 years, inclusive. Many of them, under promotion now provided by law, will retire in the grades of captain and major.

In an attempt to rid the service of officers whose performance of duty and traits of character fall below the standard to be expected of officers of the Army, Congress enacted in 1920 a law providing for elimination of officers under Class B procedure. From the fiscal years 1921 to 1932, inclusive, 280 officers were separated by this procedure, on an average of 23 per year. Steps are now being taken to make more effective

the Class B law, but even then the separations to be provided will not make an appreciable difference in the unfortunate promotion situation which now exists and will grow worse in future.

Elimination of officers on a large scale, as provided for the Navy, will have the obvious and important disadvantage of greatly increasing the cost of maintaining the retired list. In the Navy a rate of promotion has been produced, out of all proportion to Army promotion, which results in the per capita cost to the Government being much greater for a Navy officer than for an Army officer. Even so, I understand the Navy is seeking even faster rates of promotion in a projected new measure which is now being drafted.

Due to the unfortunate situation with respect to promotion, particularly in the company grades in the Army and the dissatisfaction and unrest caused thereby, efforts since 1920 have been made to revise the promotion list on grounds of inequality. This has been a major problem of the War Department and has created sympathetic interest in Congress. In 1926, pursuant to an Act of Congress, a board consisting of the Chief of Staff and the two Assistant Secretaries of War, was convened and went into the subject exhaustively. The Board found that revision can not be made at this time in justice to all, and recommended that no changes in the promotion list take place. The War Department has adhered to this decision ever since. The Board concluded that annual attrition, greater than that now provided by law, is the solution of the promotion stagnation situation.

Several attempts have been made to provide Congressional relief from the present situation. In 1928 Senator Reed introduced a bill providing for promotion according to length of service in grade. Maximum limits were provided for the strengths of the various grades in order to prevent top heaviness in the field grades. Another unsuccessful attempt was made by Senator Reed in 1929 along the same lines. In 1928 a similar attempt was made by Representative Wainwright by introduction of a bill somewhat similar to that of Senator Reed.

In 1929 the Interdepartmental Pay Board was convened to make a study with a view to improving conditions relating to pay in general and particularly to removing inequalities in pay in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast Geodetic Survey, and the Public Health Service. The principal obstacle to reaching a solution of the matter lay in stagnation of promotion in the Army because synchronization of promotion in the services is necessary before the establishment of rates of pay by grade.

In March, 1931, a proposed promotion bill was transmitted by the Secretary of War to the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs. The bill was drafted at my direction and it is believed would do much to relieve the promotion situation. The great majority of the officers of the World War "hump" would be advanced at least one grade, and many would reach the highest grade on the promotion list. All officers of the "hump" would be advanced to a much higher position on the list than they had reason to expect when commissioned. A normal promotion curve, combining the two factors of age and relative rank, was established after an exhaustive analysis of 60 years of records covering the details of every officer's service in the Army. The officers in normal positions on the present promotion list would create and fill vacancies and would carry the officers occupying abnormal positions on the list to advanced grades with them. The field grades would be increased, but not abnormally. The presence of thousands of officers on detached service, where rank in most instances is not controlling, would prevent an overloading of the higher grades of officers on troop duty. The effects of the proposed plan were projected ten years forward and as stated before, do not provide inordinate increases in the higher grades. Percentages were calculated and these percentages, with maximum and minimum lim-

its, could be made the basis of a draft of a bill which would be shorter and simpler of understanding than the measure transmitted to Congress nearly three years ago and still accomplish the same results. Latitude would thus be given to the Secretary of War in providing much needed relief.

The cost incident to the proposed bill, even if the maximum percentages in grade were adopted for the fiscal year 1935 (July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935), would be only \$1,100,000 in excess of the amount necessary for payment of active commissioned personnel during said fiscal year under existing law. The small increase in cost is due to the fact that many officers, due to length of commissioned service, receive the pay of the next higher grade whether they have been promoted to that grade or not. For example, every captain at present in the Army had service during the World War. Captains of over 17 years' service receive the same pay as majors of like service. Therefore, during the calendar years 1934 and 1935, seventeen years from 1917 and 1918 respectively, captains will receive the pay of major whether they occupy the latter grade or not. This is where the bulk of the promotion under the proposed bill will take place.

2. Recommendations.

It is recommended that the bill transmitted to the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs on March 31, 1931 be resubmitted under simpler language, as indicated in attached draft (Exhibit C), and that every effort be made to enact it into law.

(S) Douglas MacArthur,
General,
Chief of Staff.

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 513)

Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Richard L. Jewett, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; Emil F. Klink, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Walter Krueger, Jr., Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Kenneth A. McCrimmon, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Chester W. Ott, Mich. College of Mining and Technology, Houghton, Mich.; William W. Ragland, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Frederick G. Saint, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Louis B. Wirak, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (Feb. 19).

Capt. Harrie D. W. Riley, from Nashville, Tenn., from OR, 4th C. A., Mar. 25, detailed instructor III, NG, Chicago, Ill. (Feb. 19).

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. IRVING J. CARR, CSO
Maj. Robert N. Kuna, from N. Y. port of embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Philippine Dept. (Feb. 19).

Lt. Col. James H. Van Horn, from Office, CSO, Wash., D. C., June 1, to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., report comdt. Sig. Sch., as student in 1934-35 advanced course. (Feb. 21).

Maj. Jay D. B. Lattin, from duty with faculty, Sig. Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., report comdt. Sig. Sch. as student in 1934-35 advanced course. (Feb. 21).

The following from present assignment Ft. Monmouth, N. J., report comdt. Sig. Sch., as students in 1934-35 course: Capt. Edward F. French, 1st Lt. Wm. M. Mack, and 1st Lt. Terence J. Tulley. (Feb. 21).

Capt. Byron A. Falk, from Harvard Graduate Sch. of Business Adm., Cambridge, Mass., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., report comdt. Sig. Sch., as student in 1934-35 course. (Feb. 21).

1st Lt. Geo. L. Richon, from 61st Sig. Bn., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., report comdt. Sig. Sch., as student in 1934-35 course. (Feb. 21).

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. GUY V. HENRY, C. of Cav.
Col. Lewis Brown, Jr., from detail in Gen. Staff Corps, from duty as chief of staff, 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga., report comdt. gen., 4th C. A., for duty. (Feb. 16).

Lt. Col. Wm. W. West, Jr., detailed in GSC, assigned Gen. St. with troops, Aug. 15, from student, Army Industrial College, Wash., D. C., to Ft. Hayes, Ohio. (Feb. 20).

Capt. Waldemar A. Falck, from Los Angeles, Calif., and detail with OR, 9th C. A., July 1, to Ft. Riley, Kans., report comdt. Cav. School, with staff and faculty. (Feb. 16).

The following from present station, July 1, to Ft. Riley, Kans., report comdt. Cav. School, for duty with staff and faculty: Capt. Edwin M. Burnett, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Capt. Paul C. Feibiger, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.; Capt. Chas. H. Unger, Ft. Knox, Ky. (Feb. 16).

The following from present station, to Ft. Riley, Kans., report comdt. Cav. School for duty as student in 1934-35 special advanced

equitation course: 1st Lt. Clarence K. Darling, Pres. of Monterey, Calif.; 1st Lt. Leander LaC. Doan, Ft. Meade, S. Dak.; 1st Lt. Edward J. Doyle, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 1st Lt. Zachary W. Moores, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. (Feb. 16).

The following from organization indicated at Ft. Riley, Kans., Aug. 27, report comdt. Cav. Sch., for duty as student in 1934-35 special advanced equitation course: 1st Lt. Wm. H. Hunter, 13th Cav.; Henri A. Luebbemann, 18th Cav.; and Thos. J. Randolph, 2nd Cav. (Feb. 16).

The following from Cavalry School, Ft. Riley, from present assignment, as students, Aug. 27, report comdt., as students in 1934-35 special advanced equitation course: 2nd Lt. Milton A. Acklen, Edwin H. J. Carna, and Paul D. Harkins. (Feb. 16).

The following from present duty as students in Cav. School, from duty at Ft. Riley, Kans., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., report comdt. Signal School as students in 1934-35 communication officers' course: 2nd Lt. John J. La Page, Hugh W. Stevenson and Erle H. F. Svevason, Jr. (Feb. 16).

1st Lt. Douglas Cameron, from Ft. Brown, Tex., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to Ft. Riley, Kans., report Aug. 27, to comdt. Cav. School as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 16).

The following from duty as indicated, to Ft. Riley, Kans., report to comdt. Cav. School as student in 1934-35 regular course: 2nd Lt. Charles C. W. Allan, 5th Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex.; Brainard S. Cook, 12th Cav., Ft. Brown, Tex.; Henry B. Crosswell, 8th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Angelo R. Del Campo, 1st Cav. Division, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Charles G. Dodge, 3d Cav., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; John H. Dudley, 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.; Wayne J. Dunn, 12th Cav., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; William F. Grisham, 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Albert E. Harris, 11th Cav., Pres. of Monterey, Calif.; Hamilton H. Howse, 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Marvin C. Johnson, 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; O'Neill K. Kane, 12th Cav., Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; Jergen B. Olson, 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa; Glenn F. Rogers, 8th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Donald M. Schorr, 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Franklin F. Wing, Jr., 7th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex. (Feb. 16).

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. HARRY G. BISHOP, C. of FA
2nd Lt. James H. Skinner, from detail in AC, from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. (Feb. 16).

1st Lt. Robert C. Cameron, from Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo., to Ft. Sill, Okla., report comdt. FA Sch. as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 17).

1st Lt. Rex E. Chandler, from FA Sch. det., Ft. Sill, Okla., June 15, assigned 18th FA, same station. (Feb. 19).

1st Lt. Robert L. Taylor, from 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla., June 15, assigned FA Sch. Det., same station. (Feb. 19).

1st Lt. John B. Horton, from 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla., Sept. 1, assigned 18th FA, same station. (Feb. 19).

1st Lt. Thomas E. Lewis, from 78th FA, from Pres. of Monterey, Calif., Sept. 1, assigned 1st FA, Ft. Sill, Okla. (Feb. 19).

The following from duty as indicated, to FA Sch. Det., Ft. Sill, Okla.: 1st Lt. Edward L. Andrews, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 1st Lt. Hugh Cort, Ft. Lewis, Wash. (Feb. 19).

The following from duty as indicated, to 18th FA, Ft. Sill, Okla.: 1st Lt. Eugene McGinley, Ft. Lewis, Wash.; 1st Lt. Edward J. Roxbury, Pres. of Monterey, Calif. (Feb. 19).

Capt. Chas. R. Lehner, assigned Ft. Lewis, Wash., on completion tour foreign service in Hawaii. (Feb. 19).

1st Lt. John L. Lewis, assigned FA, of 2nd Div., Ft. Bragg, N. C., on completion present tour of foreign service in Hawaii. (Feb. 19).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. GULICK, C. of CAC
2nd Lt. John F. Thorlin, from detail in AC, from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned 6th CA, Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif. (Feb. 16).

1st Lt. W. Geo. Devens, from detail in OD, from Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., to Ft. Monroe, Va., report CA Sch., for duty as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 16).

The following from duty as indicated, to Ft. Monroe, Va., report Aug. 27, as students in 1934-35 regular course: 1st Lt. Everett C. Dunham, 69th CA, Ft. McClellan, Ala.; Burgo D. Gill, 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Noble T. Haakensen, 32nd CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Aloysius J. Lepping, 11th CA, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Marvin J. McKinney, 62nd CA, Ft. Totten, N. Y.; Nathan A. McLamb, 13th CA, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Robert Lee Miller, 52nd CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; and Edgar R. C. Ward, 11th CA, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; 2nd Lt. James G. Bain, 61st CA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Theodore J. Dayharsh, 52nd CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.; Oliver H. Gilbert, 11th CA, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., and Robert F. Tomlin, 13th CA, Ft. Barrancas, Fla. (Feb. 16).

Capt. Joseph B. Hafer, from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to Ft. Monroe, Va., report comdt. CA (Continued on Next Page)

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

as student in 1934-35 regular course.

The following from regiment indicated at Ft. Monroe, Va., report comdt. CA Sch., as students in 1934-35 regular course: Capt. Leslie W. Jefferson, 2nd CA; 1st Lt. Wm. H. J. Dunham, 51st CA; 1st Lt. Clarence E. Rothgeb, 51st CA; 2nd Lt. August W. Schermacher, 52nd CA; 2nd Lt. Merle R. Thompson, 2nd CA. (Feb. 16).

2nd Lt. Oscar B. Beasley, assigned U. S. Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y., on completion tour foreign service in Philippines. (Feb. 19).

2nd Lt. Frederick R. Young, detailed in OD, June 10, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Watertown Arsenal, Mass. (Feb. 19).

Maj. John L. Scott, detailed in PD, Mar. 1, assigned Baltimore, Md., from Ft. McClellan, Ala. (Feb. 19).

1st Lt. Oia A. Nelson, assigned Ft. Totten, N. Y., on completion tour foreign service in Hawaii. (Feb. 20).

Maj. Raymond V. Cramer, detailed as recorder, without vote, of promotion examining board to meet Wash., D. C., vice Capt. Geo. C. McDonald, AC, relieved. (Feb. 21).

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, C. of Inf. The following second lieutenants from detail in AC, from Randolph, Fla., Tex., assigned Ft. F. E. Warren, Wyo.; Russell F. Akers, Jr., and Frederick W. Gibb. (Feb. 16).

Col. Lorenzo D. Gasser, detailed member of GSC, assigned Gen. St. with troops and as chief of staff, 4th C. A., Ft. McPherson, Ga. (Feb. 16).

2nd Lt. John S. Knudsen, detailed in AC, Mar. 1, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Randolph, Fla., Tex. (Feb. 17).

1st Lt. Louis A. Kunzig, detailed member of GSC, and assigned Gen. St. with troops, Aug. 21, from Ft. Washington, Md., to Baltimore, Md., report comdg. gen. 3rd C. A. (Feb. 17).

Maj. Burr P. Irwin, from Portland, Me., from OR, 1st C. A., assigned Puerto Rico. (Feb. 20).

Capt. Edgar B. Heylman, detailed instructor, Inf. Md. NG, on completion tour foreign service in Panama. (Feb. 20).

1st Lt. Henry B. Ellison, from Panama Canal Dept., assigned hq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y. (Feb. 20).

1st Lt. Lambert B. Cain, from Panama Canal Dept., assigned hq. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y. (Feb. 20).

Capt. Chas. S. Hendricksen, Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark., report Army retiring board for examination. (Feb. 20).

The following from assignment to organization and station indicated, to Ft. Benning, Ga., report comdt. Inf. Sch., as student in 1934-35 regular course: Capt. John S. Miller, 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; Richard E. Moore, 15th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; 1st Lt. Roy W. Axup, 10th Inf., Ft. Hayes, Ohio; Thomas E. P. Barbour, 20th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; Lewis C. Barks, 18th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; Ralph P. Barts, 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; George E. Bender, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Helmut E. Beine, 8th Inf., Ft. Moultrie, S. C.; Bruce W. Bidwell, 12th Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.; William H. Bigelow, 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Me.; William R. P. Blackney, 5th Inf., Ft. Williams, Me.; Willard B. Carlock, 4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. D.; Luther G. Causey, 8th Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga.; Grover C. Charles, 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Harry W. Crandall, 5th Inf., Ft. McKinley, Me.; Austin C. Cunkle, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Joseph L. Dark, 22nd Inf., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Barney A. Daugherty, 25th Inf., Ft. Hill, Okla.; Ralph E. Doty, 1st Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; Joseph R. Dougherty, 20th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; Floyd E. Dunn, 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; George E. Elliott, 28th Inf., Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; Michael J. Geraghty, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.; William J. Glasgow, Jr., 20th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; LaRoy S. Graham, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; John D. Hawkins, 20th Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.; William M. Hoke, 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Edwin J. McAllister, 7th Tank Company, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Dana P. McGown, 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; Charles D. McNeerney, 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; William B. Miller, 10th Inf., Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Harvey T. Morgan, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Meredith C. Noble, 26th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; Victor E. Phassey, 34th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; William E. Pharis, Jr., 16th Inf., Ft. Jay, N. Y.; James Regan, Jr., 12th Inf., Ft. Washington, Md.; Robert F. Sink, 24th Inf., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Enoch J. Skalandson, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Merson L. Skinner, 23rd Inf., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Clarence H. Smith, 12th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; George A. Smith, Jr., 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Raymond G. Stanton, 13th Inf., Ft. Devens, Mass.; Albert K. Stebbins, Jr., 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; George E. Stelemeyer, Jr., 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo.; Leonard E. Stephens, 1st Inf., Ft. Francis E. Warren,

Wyo.; Kenneth C. S'rother, 12th Inf., Ft. Howard, Md.; Benjamin E. Thurson, 3rd Inf., Ft. Snelling, Minn.; Arthur H. Wolf, 11th Inf., Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Charles E. Woodruff, 20th Inf., Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Paul W. Caraway, Hq. Co., Wash., D. C.

The following from duty with organization indicated at Ft. Benning, Ga., report comdt. Inf. School for duty as student in 1934-35 regular course: Capt. James H. Drake, 24th Inf.; 1st Lt. Reeve D. Keller, 66th Inf.; George B. Peplow, 24th Inf.; Arthur S. Peterson, 24th Inf.; 2nd Lt. David X. Anglin, 24th Inf.; William H. Bahe, 29th Inf.; Sewell M. Brumby, 29th Inf.; James M. Churchill, Jr., 29th Inf.; Gellert A. Douglas, 24th Inf.; Edgar E. Enger, 24th Inf.; Dan Gilmer, 29th Inf.; Thomas R. Hannah, 29th Inf.; Charles F. Howard, 24th Inf.; Anthony S. Howe, 29th Inf.; Charles N. Howe, 29th Inf.; James M. Ivy, 24th Inf.; James M. Lamont, 24th Inf.; George H. Lawrence, 24th Inf.; Frank R. Maercland, 24th Inf.; Stanhope B. Mason, 24th Inf.; Lionel C. McGarr, 24th Inf.; Orville W. Mullikin, 29th Inf.; Edmund M. Rowan, 29th Inf.; James D. Sams, 29th Inf.; Richard H. Smith, 29th Inf.; Thomas M. Tarpley, Jr., 24th Inf.; Allen Thayer, 24th Inf.; Edward G. Winston, 29th Inf. (Feb. 20).

The following from Ft. McPherson, Ga., to Ft. Benning, Ga., report comdt. Inf. School, as students in 1934-35 regular course: 1st Lt. Curtis D. Renfro, and Harry J. Wheaton. (Feb. 20).

Capt. Benjamin W. Felton, from recruiting duty 2nd C. A., N. Y. C., to Ft. Benning, Ga., report comdt. Inf. School as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 20).

Capt. Hugh M. Wilson, from discharge and replacement depot, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Ft. Benning, Ga., Sept. 1, report comdt. Inf. School as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 20).

1st Lt. James F. McGraw, from Univ. of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., to Ft. Benning, Ga., report to comdt. Inf. School as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 20).

1st Lt. Robert A. Schow, from detail in OD, from Am. Battle Monuments Commission Wash., D. C., assigned Inf. School, Ft. Benning, Ga., as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 20).

The following from present duty as students Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., report comdt. Inf. Sch. on completion present course of instruction, as students in 1934-35 tank course: 1st Lt. Thomas H. Allen, John H. Bennett, Douglas Campbell, James J. Carnes, Charles F. Colson, Joseph G. Felber, William T. Fitts, Jr., Francis J. Gillespie, Charles C. Higgins, Forrest A. Hornisher, Montgomery McKee, John C. Shaw, Lucien F. Wells, Jr.; 2nd Lt. Robert B. Beattie, Edwin A. Cummings, John B. Grinstead, Wilhelm P. Johnson, James W. Lockett, Ralph T. Nelson, Richard Wetherill, Jr. (Feb. 20).

1st Lt. Oliver W. Hughes, from Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Riley, Kans., report to comdt. Cav. Sch., for duty as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 20).

1st Lt. James E. Bowen, Jr., from 29th Inf., Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Sill, Okla., report comdt. FA Sch., as student in 1934-35 regular course. (Feb. 20).

1st Lt. Earl C. Regquist, from Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., report comdt. Signal Sch., as student in 1934-35 communication officers' course. (Feb. 20).

Col. Louis J. Van Schaick, upon own application retired from active service Aug. 31, after more than thirty-seven years' service. (Feb. 21).

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULLOIS, C. of AC

Capt. John Y. York, Jr., attached AC det., Bolling Fld., Anacostia, D. C., in addition to duties in office of Asst. Sec. of War, Wash., D. C. (Feb. 16).

1st Lt. Townsend Griffiths, attached AC det., Bolling Fld., Anacostia, D. C., in addition to duties in office of Asst. Sec. of War, Wash., D. C. (Feb. 16).

2nd Lt. Robert E. Arnette, Jr., from detail in AC, from Randolph Fld., Tex., assigned 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Clark, Tex. (Feb. 16).

Capt. Wm. J. Flood, from AC Advanced Flying School, Kelly Fld., Tex., to Maxwell Fld., Montgomery, Ala., report AC Tactical Sch., as student in 1934-35 course. (Feb. 20).

The following detailed in AC Mar. 1; from duty as indicated, to Randolph Fld., Tex., report comdg. gen. AC training center for duty and flying training with class commencing Mar. 1: Capt. Charles J. Booth, 8th Cav., Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 2nd Lt. Ellsworth I. Davis, 13th Engineers, Ft. Humphreys, Va.; Clayton E. Hughes, 76th FA, Pres. of Monterey, Calif.; Frank W. Ebey, 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Robert B. Landry, 25th Inf., Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; John M. Price, 30th Inf., Pres. of S. F. Calif. (Feb. 20).

LEAVES

Col. Wm. P. Hill, VC, three months, 7 days, Feb. 22. (Feb. 16).

Capt. Geo. E. Adamson, QMC, one month, Feb. 16. (Feb. 16).

2nd Lt. Chas. F. Howard, Inf., one month, 15 days, Mar. 26. (Feb. 16).

1st Lt. Glenn B. McConnell, FA, three months, 20 days, May 15. (Feb. 19).

2nd Lt. Thomas M. Tarpley, Jr., Inf., one month, 10 days, May 27. (Feb. 19).

RESIGNATIONS

The resignation by 2nd Lt. Frederick Walker Castle, AC, of his commission as officer of Army is accepted by President. (Feb. 17).

PROMOTIONS

The promotions of the following are announced, Jan. 1:

Quartermaster Corps
1st Lt. Elsmere J. Walters, to captain; 1st Lt. Harry E. Hagan, to captain.

Corps of Engineers
Maj. Albert K. B. Lyman, to lieutenant colonel; 2nd Lt. Rudolph E. Smyser, Jr., to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Charles D. Curran, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Francis H. Fakner, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Alan J. McCutchen, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. David W. Helman, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Robert J. Fleming, Jr., to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Benjamin S. Shute, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. William E. Potter, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Edmund K. Daley, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. William J. Mattoon, to first lieutenant.

Ordinance Department
Maj. Clarence E. Partridge, to lieutenant colonel.

Signal Corps
Capt. William S. Rumbaugh, to major.

Cavalry
Capt. Frank H. Barnhart, to major; 1st Lt. Frank O. Dewey, to captain.

Field Artillery
Lt. Col. Wm. Scott Wood, to colonel; Maj. Leo J. Ahern (detailed in IGD), to lieutenant colonel; Maj. Donald M. Beere, to lieutenant colonel; 1st Lt. Edward J. Roxbury, to captain; 1st Lt. Edward M. Taylor, to captain; 1st Lt. Desmond D. Balmer, to captain; 1st Lt. Herschel D. Baker, to captain; 1st Lt. Herbert E. Baker, to captain; 1st Lt. Thomas S. Gunby, to captain.

Coast Artillery Corps
Lt. Col. Earl Biscoe (detailed in GSC), to colonel; 1st Lt. Donald D. Lamson, to captain.

Infantry
Lt. Col. Robert L. Moseley, to colonel; Lt. Col. Charles A. Hunt, to colonel; Capt. Henry T. J. Weishaar (detailed in QMC), to major; Capt. Herman H. Meyer, to major; Capt. Vincent S. Burton, to major; 1st Lt. Augustus D. Sanders, to captain; 1st Lt. Harvey T. Morgan, to captain; 2nd Lt. Webster Anderson, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. Harry C. Kirby, to first lieutenant.

Air Corps
1st Lt. Dayton D. Watson, to captain; 1st Lt. Donald D. Fitzgerald, to captain; 2nd Lt. David P. Laubach, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. James E. Briggs, to first lieutenant; 2nd Lt. John S. Killa, to first lieutenant.

Medical Corps
1st Lt. Paul H. Martin, to captain.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

The following are placed on the retired list at the stations indicated, Feb. 28, and sent to their homes: Tech. Sgt. Maxwell Taylor, Med. Dept., Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio; Mr. Sgt. Geo. A. Nelson, Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr.; 1st Sgt. Thos. P. Meehan, Inf., Ft. Brady, Mich.; Mr. Sgt. Thos. F. Maher, demt., Miss NG, Corinth, Miss.; Mr. Sgt. Earl Quillen, demt., rec. serv., Army rec. sta., Milwaukee, Wis.; 1st Sgt. Wm. Snider, CAC, Ft. Worden, Wash.; Tech. Sgt. Paul Hoffman, CE, Ft. DuPont, Del.; Mr. Sgt. Robert Blacker, Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr.; St. Sgt. Robert Reynolds, demt., hq. det., Pacific Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Bks., Pacific Branch, Alcatraz, Calif.; Mr. Sgt. Richard M. Spender, OD, Ft. Rodman, Mass.; 1st Sgt. John Johnson, Cav., Cavalry Sch., Ft. Riley, Kans.; Mr. Sgt. Roscoe A. Rabun, demt., Okla. NG, Tulsa, Okla.; Mr. Sgt. Edward Deekman, AC, March Fld., Calif.; Tech. Sgt. Harry J. Becker, CE, Ft. DuPont, Del.; Mr. Sgt. Wm. W. Dodson, Inf., Ft. Screven, Ga.

WARRANT OFFICERS
W. O. Lemuel A. Samples, Letterman Gen. Hospital, Pres. of S. F. Calif., report Army retiring board, hq. 9th C. A., Pres. of S. F. Calif., for examination. (Feb. 16).

BOARDS

Boards consisting of the following-named officers of the M. C. are appointed to meet at the places hereinafter indicated at the call of the presidents thereof for the purpose of examining applicants for commission in the Medical Department, Regular Army:

Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

Lt. Col. William Denton; Maj. Henry E. Keely; Capt. Albert H. Robinson.

Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

Lt. Col. Morrison C. Stayer; Lt. Col. John M. Willis; Capt. Oliver K. Niess.

Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo.

Lt. Col. John W. Sherwood; Maj. Everett LeC. Cook; Capt. Leon L. Gardner.

Ft. Benning, Ga.

Lt. Col. Thomas J. Leary; Maj. Alfred Mordecai; Capt. Stanley W. Matthews.

Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Col. Jay W. Grissinger; Maj. George A.

O'Connell; Maj. David M. Roberts.
Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Col. William L. Little; Maj. John C. Dye; Capt. Reuel E. Hewitt.

Ft. Hayes, Ohio

Lt. Col. William B. Borden; Maj. Samuel R. Norris; Capt. William S. George.

Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Col. Craig R. Snyder; Maj. Albert W. Greenwell; Capt. Alvin L. Gorby.

Ft. McPherson, Ga.

Lt. Col. Arthur N. Tasker; Maj. Walter F. Macklin; Capt. Samuel L. Cooke.

Ft. MacArthur, Calif.

Maj. William F. Sappington; Maj. Edwin L. Brackney; Capt. Fletcher E. Ammons.

Ft. Sill, Okla.

Col. Herbert G. Shaw; Maj. Christian H. Dewey; Maj. James R. Hudnall.

Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. Kent Nelson; Maj. Ralph E. Curti; Maj. Theo. W. O'Brien.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Col. Mathew A. Reasoner; Maj. Thomas H. Reagan; Capt. Paul A. Brickey.

Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. William R. Dear; Maj. Bertram H. Olmstead; Capt. Roland K. Charles, Jr.

New York City, N. Y.

Col. Will L. Pyles; Maj. Walter F. Von Zellinski; Capt. George E. Leone.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Maj. Frederick H. Petters; Maj. Curtis D. Pillsbury; Maj. Henry S. Beckford.

Admiral Willard To Retire

Rear Adm. Arthur L. Willard, USN, Commandant of the Fifth Naval District and of the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., will be placed on the retired list of the United States Navy, Mar. 1, after a distinguished career of almost forty-seven years. His retirement is in accordance with the findings of a Naval Retiring Board, which found Admiral Willard incapacitated for further active service as the result of an incident of service.

Rear Admiral Willard was born in Kirksville, Mo., on Feb. 21, 1870, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1887 from the 1st District of Missouri by Hon. W. M. Hatch. He was commissioned as Ensign in 1893, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, junior grade, on Mar. 3, 1890, Lieutenant July 8, 1890, Lieutenant Commander Sept. 9, 1905, Commander Mar. 4, 1911, Captain Jan. 1, 1917, Rear Admiral June 5, 1924 and while serving as Commander, Scouting Force, held the accompanying rank of Vice Admiral.

During the Spanish American War, Admiral Willard served in the USS Machias, which participated in the Cuban blockade and was credited in assisting in the capture of five prize vessels. He was on duty at the Washington Navy Yard from 1906 until 1908 when he was ordered to the USS Idaho as Ordnance Officer and also served as Executive Officer until 1910 when he returned for duty in the Washington Navy Yard. He commanded the naval transport USS Hancock from 1913 until May 1915 when he was appointed Captain of the Yard, Washington Navy Yard, and in September 1917 became Superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory. For that service he was awarded the Navy Cross with the citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, which, under his command was rapidly expanded to meet the extraordinary demands created by the war, and so efficiently administered as to maintain steady flow of absolutely essential ordnance material to the service."

Admiral Willard was in command of the USS New Mexico, flagship, of the Pacific Fleet, from 1919 until 1921 when he was appointed Aide for Navy Yards, Navy Department. After completing the course at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., in 1925 he served as Commander Cruiser Division 3, Scouting Force and in December 1928 assumed command of Light Cruiser Divisions, Scouting Force. After three years' service as Commandant of the Washington Navy and Superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, he was appointed Commander Scouting Force with the accompanying rank of Vice Admiral, and on July 9, 1932, he assumed the duties of Commandant of the Fifth Naval District and Commandant of the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va.

Personals

The members of the Evangelical Ministerium of Baltimore and Washington held a meeting at Fort Myer, Virginia, recently when they and their wives were the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Ralph O. Delbert.

Following the business session the group attended the Maine Memorial Exercises at the Riding Hall, and later in the afternoon attended the Exhibition Drill.

Among those present were: Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Bailey, Faith Evangelical Church, Baltimore; Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Snyder, Olive Branch Evangelical Church, Baltimore; Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Kelly, Hobbville Evangelical Church, Md.; Rev. and Mrs. E. Fulcomer, Walbrook Memorial Church, Baltimore; Rev. and Mrs. I. R. Dunlap, Immanuel Church, Baltimore; Rev. and Mrs. Jos. Wolfe, Emmanuel Church, Baltimore; Rev. and Mrs. V. E. Miller, St. Mathews Church, Baltimore; Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Thomas, Trinity Church, Baltimore; Rev. Fred Fischer, Salem Church, Baltimore, and Rev. J. H. Miller, St. John's Church, Baltimore.

The first of the weekly meetings of the Navy Unit being organized for the making of surgical dressings for the use of the "Gray Ladies" at the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, Washington, D. C., was held in the District Red Cross Building at 1730 E street northwest. Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, is chairman and heads the list of those organizing the unit attended the meeting. Ladies in the families of all Navy and Marine Corps officers are urged to join the unit.

Miss Marjorie Ruckman will leave Los Angeles early in March, taking a southern route to New York City arriving about March 15. She will visit her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Mare Guilgon of Ridgewood, N. J., and her aunt, Mrs. Campbell Thorpe Hamilton, of Garden City, then proceeding to Washington.

The Field Artillery School Dramatic Club will present "The Bad Man," Porter Emerson Browne's hit of the early Twenties, at the Liberty Theater, Fort Sill, on Sunday and Monday evenings, Feb. 25 and 26. The play is directed by 1st Lt. Harry C. Larter, Jr., and will include in the cast Mrs. Clark Mitchell, Mrs. Helen Bacon, Captains Clark Mitchell, Henry Sydenham, J. Murphy, and Horace Harding, and Lieutenants John Bird, Frank Leakey, John Burdge, Kenneth Treacy, George Wrockloff and Ed Searby. Stage management and light effects are under the direction of Lieutenants Howard Kesinger and Rex Chandler.

Col. G. A. Taylor, USA-Ret., now of Old Hadley, Mass., recently sang at the funeral of the late William S. MacBain, of Easthampton, Mass., veteran of the British Navy. He rendered as bass solos "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," by Ambrose, and "Crossing the Bar," by Alfred Lord Tennyson. The services were conducted in the Easthampton Congregational Church with full military honors by the American Legion. For many years Colonel Taylor has been a chorister in various Episcopal vested choirs, and now is bass soloist at the old First Church of his ancestors in Hadley, and an honorary member of the British Veterans.

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SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Weddings and Engagements

One of the brilliant events of the season in Army and Navy circles was the wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Hughes, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Hughes, USA, to Ens. Salem Augustus Van Every, jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Van Every, jr., of Charlotte, N. C., which took place Feb. 8 in All Saints Episcopal Church, Long Beach, Calif., in an impressive military ceremony. The ceremony, witnessed by fifty friends and relatives, was performed by Chaplain Frank H. Lash, USN.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and her only attendant was her sister, Miss Peggy Hughes.

Best man for the wedding was Ens. Harry Hull, a classmate of the bridegroom. Ushers, who formed an aisle of swords under which the bride and groom walked, were Ens. C. J. Palmer, R. C. Leonard, P. G. Bunce, W. B. Perkins, W. B. Short, T. H. White, J. P. Langer, and W. E. Shafer, all of the USS Lexington.

Following the ceremony, a reception was given for close friends and relatives at the home of the bride's parents. Immediately after the reception the couple left by motor for a honeymoon trip in Northern California.

Mrs. Van Every attended school in Monterey and in San Francisco where her father was formerly stationed with the United States Army. She has made her home in Long Beach with her family for the past two years while Captain Hughes supervises ROTC work in the schools.

Ensign Van Every was graduated from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in June, 1932, and is now stationed on the USS Lexington.

The couple will make their home in the Casa Nido Apartments at 2070 East Third Street, Long Beach, Calif., until June, when Mrs. Van Every will motor to the East coast to join her husband in New York where his ship will be stationed.

Miss Jane Arden Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Heard Evans, of Balboa Heights, C. Z., and Dorrance Brown, son of Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, and Mrs. Brown, USA, were married Feb. 8, at the Cathedral of St. Luke, Ancon, by The Right Reverend Harry Robert Carson, Bishop of Haiti and the Canal Zone, assisted by Rev. S. Alston Wragg, Dean of the Cathedral.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and her attendants were her cousin, Miss Betty Evans, maid of honor, of Cananea, Mexico; a cousin of the groom, Miss Mary Waring Humphrey, of Waverly, Pa.; Mrs. Nelson I. Fooks, matron of honor, of Ft. Clayton; Miss Julietta Heurtematte, of Panama City, Miss Lucille Bertolette, of Coronado, Calif.; and Mrs. Andrew M. Wright, jr., of Ft. Amador.

Capt. William Mason Wright, of Ft. Clayton, acted as best man for Mr. Brown, and the ushers were Lt. George H. Carmouche, Lt. G. M. Watkins, Lt. Fred L. Thorpe and Lt. George R. Barnes of Quarry Heights, Roberto Heurtematte, of Panama City and Lt. Nelson I. Fooks of Ft. Clayton.

Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Brown graduated from the Wheeler School, Providence, Rhode Island, in 1928, and from Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1932.

Mr. Brown attended St. Georges School, Newport, Rhode Island, and is a member of the class of 1929, Yale University. He is now connected with the Compañia Panameña de Fuerza y Luz, of Panama City.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown left on several weeks wedding trip.



MRS. CHARLES E. N. HOWARD, JR., Who was before her marriage to Lieutenant Howard, USA, at Ft. Benning, Ga., February 7, Miss Elizabeth Welty, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Maurice D. Welty, USA.

son of Maj. Gen. Frank W. Coe, USA-Ret. The wedding took place in the Wyoming avenue residence, Washington, D. C., of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Coe. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Edwin Burling.

Mrs. Coe gave her daughter in marriage. Her only attendant was her cousin, little Miss Jane Sedgwick.

Mr. Fergus Reid, jr., served as best man for Lieutenant Coe.

Following the ceremony a small reception was held. Later Lieutenant and Mrs. Coe left on a wedding trip. They will go on a cruise of the Caribbean before returning to Washington, where they will make their future home.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Ruth Giffin, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Stewart Shepherd Giffin, USA, to 1st Lt. Arthur Roth, CAC, USA.

Capt. and Mrs. Creighton Kerr, of Fortress Monroe, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Elizabeth, to 1st Lt. Arthur Alfred McCrary, CAC, USA.

The wedding will take place in June.

Women's Organizations

Miss Maude Anderson entertained the Ft. Geo. G. Meade Chapter of the Daughters of the U. S. Army with a delightful luncheon on Thursday, Feb. 15 at the Wyman Park Apartments in Baltimore. Following the luncheon a business meeting was held and officers were elected for the coming year. Miss Dorothy Davis was chosen President and Miss Inez Wleczorek reelected Secretary-Treasurer. Those present were Mrs. J. J. Boniface, Mrs. W. D. A. Anderson, Mrs. C. F. McKinney, Mrs. E. L. Florence, Jr., Mrs. Arthur J. Humphrey, Mrs. Fred Stone of Roanoke, Va., Miss Marguerite Kennedy and Miss Eleanor Williams, of Washington, Miss Lydia Eskridge, Miss Dorothy Davis, Miss Donnie Rehkopf, Miss Kitty Anderson, Miss Eleanor Stokes, Miss Amelia Thomas, Miss Maude Anderson, and Miss Inez Wleczorek.

Naval Prize Essay Awards

Annapolis, Md.—The U. S. Naval Institute announced this week that its fifty-sixth annual prize essay contest had been won by Lt. Wilfred J. Holmes, USN, with a paper entitled "The Foundation of Naval Policy." Lieutenant Holmes was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1922, and is now on duty at the Naval Research Laboratory, Bellevue, D. C.

Two other essays were awarded honorable mention—one bearing the title "Naval Preparedness in the Pacific Area," by Rear Adm. Yates Stirling, Jr., USN, and the other entitled "After 1936—The Problem of Naval Treaties," by Lt. Comdr. Melvin F. Talbot (S. C.), USN. Admiral Stirling is now commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and was recently commandant of the naval station in Hawaii. He is a son of the late Rear Adm. Yates Stirling. Commander Talbot is from Portland, Maine, and entered the Navy in 1917 after graduating from Harvard College. He is at present the supply officer of the USS Northampton.

The Naval Institute was founded by a few naval officers in 1873 and offers a prize annually for the best essay on any subject pertaining to the naval profession and the contest is open to anyone anywhere. In addition to the gold medal and a life membership in the Naval Institute, the prize winner will receive \$300 in cash. The authors of the honorable mention essays were voted cash awards of \$100 each.

Foreign Service Pay

The House on Feb. 22 passed the Administration's bill, HR 7808, to reimburse Government personnel in foreign countries for losses sustained as a result of the depreciation of the dollar abroad.

Military and Naval attaches, and Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel on duty in China will be benefited by passage of the bill. As a result of the United States going off the gold standard last Spring, the pay of U. S. Government personnel in foreign countries has been greatly reduced in the terms of the money of the country in which serving.

The vote on the bill was 206 to 33. Representative Fred Britten, ranking Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, waged a vigorous fight against its adoption, charging that it raised the pay of the "highest paid group in the Government service, those in the Foreign service."

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Feb. 23, 1934

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulouls were the guests in whose honor Mr. and Mrs. Adna R. Johnson, Jr., entertained at dinner, Feb. 19, at the Shoreham.

The Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. William H. Standley entertained at dinner Feb. 20 in their home at the Naval Observatory.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Matthews, USMC, entertained at dinner at the Shoreham Feb. 21 in compliment to Miss Jane Levensaler, of San Francisco, who has arrived in Washington to visit her uncle and aunt, Col. and Mrs. Albert E. Randall. Miss Levensaler is on her first trip East, and will remain in Washington until Spring.

Capt. Charles B. Bubb, Air Corps, and Mrs. Bubb, of Denver, are in Washington, where they expect to remain several weeks. Mrs. George Finley entertained them at tea Feb. 19 in her home at 2232 Massachusetts avenue. Capt. and Mrs. William Andrews entertained at dinner Feb. 20 in their home at Bolling Field in honor of Captain and Mrs. Bubb.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Hamilton V. Bryan entertained at a tea Feb. 23 in their home on B street, when the former bid farewell to his many Washington friends. Commander Bryan will leave on Sunday for sea duty aboard the USS Astoria, new 10,000-ton cruiser. Mrs. Bryan plans to join him at his base port in June.

Lt. Harold C. Donnelly, USA, and Mrs. Donnelly have come to Washington from Ft. Monroe, Virginia, and will spend some time at the Martinique.

Lt. Comdr. P. W. Busby, USN, is spending a few days in Washington at the Martinique. Commander Busby is stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mrs. Adolphe E. Gude was hostess at a luncheon at the Shoreham Feb. 19. Her guest of honor was Mrs. W. Owen Howenstein, who has departed to visit Comdr. and Mrs. William J. Hart, USN, in Haiti.

Mr. E. M. Weaver, widow of Major General Weaver, with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Sewall, have moved to 3505 Rodman Street, Cleveland Park.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

February 22, 1934

The various winter sports provided the fullest program of the season last Saturday, when twelve Army teams met visiting collegians. Polo, basketball, wrestling, boxing, fencing, gymnastics, swimming and hockey competition attracted many visitors, some of whom remained to pass the week end with members of the post officer personnel.

Col. William A. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell had a house party for their daughter, Miss Margery Mitchell, a student at Dwight School in Englewood, N. J., last week end. Their guests attended the sports events in the afternoon, accompanied by cadets, and the hop in the evening at Cullum Memorial Hall. The guests included Miss Yvonne Leggett, a classmate of Miss Mitchell's at the Dwight School, Miss Mary Stewart, of Vassar College, and Miss Elizabeth Catron, of the Ogontz School, who is a daughter of Maj. Thomas B. Catron and Mrs. Catron, of Ft. Benning, Ga.

Guests last week of Capt. Gerald A. Counts and Mrs. Counts were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Abrams and their daughter, Miss Margaretta Abrams, of Glen Ridge, N. J.

One of a series of lectures arranged for the Corps of Cadets during the winter was delivered Feb. 19, at the gymnasium by Mr. Leland Stowe, of the New York Herald Tribune, who spoke on "An American Correspondent in Europe's Crises."

Last week-end guests of Col. Frank W. Halliday and Mrs. Halliday were their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm A. Halliday, of Kew Gardens, Queens, and Miss Mildred Covert, of New York.

Lt. Philip M. Whitney and Mrs. Whitney had as guests last week-end Mrs. Whitney's brother-in-law and sister, Maj. Leon Ryder and Mrs. Ryder and their daughter, Miss Virginia Ryder.

The Ladies' Reading Club met last week at the home of Mrs. Charles M. Taylor. A paper on Sainte Chapelle and its relics was read by Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton. Mrs. Charles P. Nicholas discussed current events.

Lt. Robert G. Gard and Mrs. Gard have had as their guest Mrs. Gard's mother, Mrs. Jesse Whitman, of Pittsburgh, who will remain for several weeks.

Maj. John B. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson and Lt. Samuel P. Walker and Mrs. Walker have returned to the post from Newark, N. J., where Major Thompson and Lieutenant Walker served as judges in the recent Essex Troop horse show.

Last week-end guests of Maj. Albert C. Smith and Mrs. Smith were Major Smith's niece, Miss Elizabeth Smith, and Miss Bunny Sharp, both of whom are students at the Shipley School in Bryn Mawr, Pa. Miss

Smith and Miss Sharp attended the cadet hop, Feb. 17.

Mr. Fitzhugh McMaster was last week-end guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Lt. Richard K. McMaster and Mrs. McMaster, at their home in Highland Falls.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

February 23, 1934

Mrs. A. L. Hillyer is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Rae E. Arison, after spending the early winter in Havana, and will return shortly to her home in Crescent Beach, Conn.

Mrs. Harry L. Ferguson of the Canal Zone has arrived to spend several months. She will be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Robert De C. Baker, in the Cooper Apartments and of her son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. Harry L. Ferguson, Jr., in Weems Creek.

Miss Florence King, daughter of Adm. and Mrs. Ernest J. King of Washington, and her cousin, Miss Dorothy Smith, were the recent week-end guests of Mrs. Robert Heiner.

Comdr. and Mrs. George A. Rood gave a buffet supper, Feb. 17.

Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns entertained at a small supper party, Feb. 13, taking their guests after supper to the officers' hop at the Naval Academy. The hop was well attended and took place in Mahan Hall. The guests were received by Mrs. Albert Penn, wife of Comdr. Penn, and by Capt. George Bryan.

Comdr. and Mrs. Walter A. Reidel gave a dinner party, Feb. 15, at the Circle Inn on State circle.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Earle Kincaid recently entertained Maj. and Mrs. William H. Garrison, Comdr. and Mrs. Herman F. Fischer and Miss Ramsey of Washington. Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Kincaid gave a dinner Saturday evening, Feb. 10, in honor of their guests.

Prof. and Mrs. Carroll S. Alden entertained over a recent week-end Lt. H. M. McCulloch, who is on duty at the Navy Department and who came to Annapolis to give a lecture to the first class at the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Jesse B. Oldendorf, wife of Comdr. Oldendorf, has left for Florida by motor accompanied by Mrs. Harley Earl of Detroit.

Comdr. and Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin gave a dinner, Feb. 14. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Radford Moses of Washington.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Oman gave a luncheon, Feb. 11.

Mrs. J. Q. R. Smith, who has been the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. H. Old, has gone to Atlantic City to spend the remainder of the winter.

Capt. and Mrs. William N. Jeffers have arrived from Norfolk to be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Old.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Pacific Side

Feb. 5, 1934

Col. and Mrs. Jennings B. Wilson and Lt. and Mrs. Jules E. Slack of Quarry Heights returned to their post the first of the week after having spent a week-end at the Hotel Washington, Atlantic Side.

Mrs. Howard H. Newman, wife of Captain Newman, of Ft. Amador, entered Gorgas Hospital on Tuesday, Jan. 30, under observation and treatment.

Maj. and Mrs. Harry R. Melton, of Corozal, had as their guests during the week, Mrs. Joel G. O'Neill of France Field, Atlantic Side.

Col. and Mrs. John P. Hanson entertained Wednesday evening, Feb. 1, at dinner at their home at Quarry Heights, later taking their guests to the post movies.

Lt. and Mrs. Simon Foss entertained at home with a supper party at Ft. Clayton, on Friday evening, Feb. 2. Later in the evening the party attended the post hop at Ft. Clayton.

Lt. and Mrs. Laurance L. Skinner of Ft. Clayton will have as their guests, Miss Elizabeth Smith of Washington, D. C., who will arrive Friday, Feb. 9, aboard the S. S. Pennsylvania.

Lt. and Mrs. John L. Nedwed of Albrook Field, entertained at dinner Saturday, Feb. 3, in their home at Albrook Field. The affair was in honor of Mrs. May Fillion who is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Bulger of Albrook Field.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Atlantic Side

Feb. 5, 1934

The two most interesting affairs this week were the reception in honor of Brig. Gen. Lytle Brown and the Navy Carnival.

The reception for General Brown was held at the Strangers Club Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, with more than 400 guests attending.

Those in the receiving line with General and Mrs. Brown were Col. James V. Heldt and Mrs. Heldt and Maj. Robert E. Turley who made the introductions.

Preceding the reception the commanding officer of Ft. Sherman, Col. Clarence G. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, and the commanding officer of Ft. Randolph Col. Richard I. McKenney and Mrs. McKenney, entertained at dinner in honor of General and Mrs. Brown at the Washington Hotel.

The Navy Carnival given for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society was held Saturday, Feb. 3, in the hangar, at the Fleet Air Base. The carnival was under the direction of Comdr. Robert P. Molton, Commander of the Air Base.

The carnival beginning at 7:30 P.M. and ending at 12:30 had close to three thousand in attendance.

Capt. Harry Pendleton of Ft. Sherman returned to his post the first of the past week, after having been on a month's leave in the States.

Maj. Lewis H. Bereton commanding officer of France Field left on Monday, Jan. 29, to visit in Buenos Aires for a few weeks.

Mrs. Wilmer Merritt, wife of Lieutenant Merritt of Ft. Randolph, is quite ill with influenza at the Samaritan Hospital.

Lt. and Mrs. Arthur C. Peterson of Ft. Sherman were week-end guests of Lt. and Mrs. William A. Deam of the Fleet Air Base Saturday, Feb. 3.

QUANTICO, VA.

Feb. 22, 1934

The major general commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Ben. H. Fuller were the guests of honor at a reception Feb. 17 by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Lyman.

General Fuller will retire from active duty in the Marine Corps March 10 and he and Mrs. Fuller were accompanied by Maj. Gen. and Mrs. John H. Russell, who assisted the hosts in receiving the guests. The tea tables were provided over by Mrs. James Breckenridge, Mrs. Ellis Bell Miller, Mrs. Frank Schwable and Mrs. Edward Banker, who were assisted in serving by Miss Eveline Lee, Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Miss Elizabeth Barber, Miss Dixie Ancrum, Miss Betty Marston and Miss Mary Louise Nutting.

Miss Katherine Chestam and Miss Josephine Cheatham entertained at a tea Feb. 14, their guests being Miss Elizabeth Torrey, Miss Virginia Moncre, Mrs. John Wehle, Mrs. Richard Ross, Miss Eveline Lee, Miss Elizabeth Barber, Miss Dixie Ancrum, Miss Betty Marston, Miss Mary Louise Nutting, Miss Henrietta Butler, Miss Peggy Gregory, Miss Nancy Howard, Miss Peggy O'Neill and Miss Mary Clapp.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles McGeehan of Fort Monroe, Va., spent last week end with Mrs. McGeehan's brother, Lt. George J. O'Shea, and his family. Lieutenant O'Shea has been ordered to the West Coast for duty on board the USS Salt Lake City, and with Mrs. O'Shea and children has left the station for New York, where they will visit his parents for a month's leave.

Miss Peggy O'Neill was the honor guest at a surprise tea given by Mrs. Stuart O'Neill Feb. 15. Capt. Stuart O'Neill, who is receiving a three months' course of instruction in chemical warfare at Edgewood Arsenal, spent the week end with his family.

Mrs. Edward Montgomery has gone to Augusta, Ga., where she will remain while her husband is on special temporary duty with the Aircraft Squadron at Norfolk.

Capt. and Mrs. Chaplain Hicks were hosts at dinner Feb. 13 in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Louis Marie. Others present were Lt. Mrs. Ernest Linsert, Mrs. Augustus Cockrell, Mrs. Goldsboro, Mrs. William Scheyer and Lt. Edward Ferguson.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Feb. 20, 1934

The Bi-Weekly Bridge and Tea Dance was held Tuesday, Feb. 13, from three to six o'clock at the Red Cross House. The hostesses were Mrs. H. B. Gantt, Mrs. J. L. Hartman, Mrs. T. J. Hartford, Mrs. R. B. Skinner, Mrs. J. E. Roberts, Mrs. D. B. Ridgeley, Mrs. A. B. Ramsay, and Mrs. G. M. Powell. High scores at the bridge were held by Mrs. J. M. Caldwell, Jr., and Mrs. W. T. Smith.

Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Hartford entertained Lt. Col. J. M. Willis, Maj. Charles LeBaron, Jr., and Lt. and Mrs. E. L. Olson at dinner in their quarters Wednesday evening, Feb. 14.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney were dinner guests Monday evening, Feb. 12 of Mrs. Ralph Worthington, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. Covers were laid for seventy guests. Following the dinner, Mrs. Worthington and her guests attended the Washington Bachelor's Cotillion.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. E. Baylis spent Tuesday and Wednesday of the past week in Washington, D. C.

The Evening Bridge Club met Saturday at eight o'clock in the Red Cross House. About sixty officers and ladies attended. The hostesses for the evening were Mrs. J. E. Baylis, Mrs. C. M. Downs, Mrs. K. N. Gates, Mrs. F. W. Hall, Mrs. J. B. Herman and Mrs. V. H. Jeffress. Contract and auction bridge and poker were played. The following won prizes, Mrs. N. W. White, Mrs. J. B. Herman, Captain C. E. Mc-

Enany, Captain D. B. Ridgeley, Lt. E. L. Olson, Mrs. Lottie Howie, Maj. L. D. Baskin, Lt. C. N. Morehouse, Mrs. R. H. Albee, and Lt. J. A. Bain. Light refreshments were served later in the evening.

Mrs. J. M. Willis returned to the Barracks Sunday after a month's visit in Mississippi.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

Feb. 18, 1934

Navy officers and their wives are much in demand as speakers at Southern California clubs. Vice Adm. Harris Laning addressed Masonic Club Friday on "Reminiscences of Lincoln and His Influence on My Life." The Admiral was born at Salem, Ill., the town around which Lincoln's Illinois activities centered.

Mrs. Bruce Canaga, wife of Capt. Canaga, commanding USS Louisville, entertained in Pacific Coast Club Tuesday. Among guests were Mrs. Frank H. Brumby and Miss Blanche Nixon of Santa Barbara, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Vice Adm. and Mrs. Harris Laning.

Comdr. Wallace B. Phillips, chief of staff for Rear Adm. Frederick J. Horne, commander of Train Squadron 1, was host at a Valentine dinner dance in Pacific Coast Club. Guests included Rear Adm. and Mrs. Horne.

Mrs. Horne was honor guest when wives of officers attached to USS Utah had their ship's luncheon in Lakewood Golf Club, with Mesdames Frank N. Sayre and Calvin W. Schaefer in charge.

When wives of USS Texas' officers assembled at the Coast Club for their bridge luncheon Tuesday, honor guests were Mrs. David Foote Sellers, wife of the Commander of the United States Fleet; Mesdames Harris Laning, Thomas T. Craven and Adolphus Andrews, wives of high ranking officers. Mrs. Lamar Leahy, wife of the ship's commanding officer, was assisted by Mesdames John G. Foster, Jr., Howard E. Gardner, and John A. Fitzgerald.

Mrs. O. N. Beebe of Norfolk, Va., mother of Mrs. Lewis Corman, wife of Lt. Corman, USS Utah, was introduced to the service set at a smartly-appointed tea in Lakewood Golf Club. There were more than fifty guests. Mrs. Bryson Bruce, wife of Capt. Bruce; Mrs. Randall Jacobs, wife of the Utah's commanding officer, Mesdames Herbert Marable and Richard Satterlee, assisted the hostess.

Many Navy folk helped make a success of the Valentine ball in the Coast Club Tuesday night sponsored by Junior Charity League for their altruistic work in this city among the needy. Among these were junior officers of USS Lexington and their wives. Lt. B. K. Culver and his bride (Ethel Hook), were the center of attention. Cards had arrived announcing their marriage Dec. 10 in Las Vegas, Nevada.

More than sixty guests attended the cocktail party Tuesday given in their home by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Harold J. Nelson, USS Salt Lake. Honor guest was Capt. Isaac C. Johnson, Jr., new commanding officer of the cruiser. Assisting the hostess were Mesdames J. H. Currier, Robert B. Huff, William Chedle and Miss Margaret Canaga.

NORFOLK, VA.

Feb. 23, 1934

Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith was hostess Thursday at the quarters of the commandant in the Navy Yard at a beautifully appointed luncheon followed by bridge in compliment to her house guest, Mrs. John S. Abbott of Washington. Covers were laid for ten.

Lt. and Mrs. Yeates Sterling III were hosts Saturday at an informal dinner given at their home in the Brandon Hall Apartments. Covers were laid for six and the guests included Lt. and Mrs. Seymour A. Johnson and Lt. and Mrs. William A. Gerth.

Lt. and Mrs. William S. Kurts entertained Friday night at a buffet supper given at their home in Ocean View. They had as their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Bolling Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Deal, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Wolter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Asher Jenkins, Mrs. C. Phillips Hill, Jr., and Lt. F. H. Whittaker.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Smith were hosts on Friday evening at an informal dinner given at their quarters in the Marine Hospital. Their guests numbered six.

Mrs. William A. Gerth, wife of Lieutenant Gerth, USN, was hostess Monday at her home in Meadowbrook at a prettily appointed luncheon given in compliment to Mrs. James Woolnough of Ft. Benning, Ga., who is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. Charles M. Tooke, on Magnolia Avenue. Covers were laid for eight.

Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Howe Hoge of Ft. Monroe have issued invitations for a dinner to be given March 23 in honor of their cousin, Miss Nell Burruss of Norfolk, one of the season's debutantes. The dinner will precede the dance at the Officers Club in the Fort.

The Monday Bridge Club met this week as usual in the lyceum at the Naval Base. Playing started at 2 o'clock and there were ten tables.

(Continued on Next Page)

Posts and Stations (Continued from Preceding Page)

FT. HOWARD, MD.

Feb. 19, 1934

Lt. M. J. Geraghty who has been seriously ill with pneumonia at Walter Reed hospital is gradually improving.

The ladies bridge club met in the card room of the Officers Club on Tuesday with Mrs. Charles McNair as hostess. Those playing on Tuesday were Mrs. Walter Reed, Mrs. Hardin Olson, Mrs. F. P. Simpson, Mrs. M. W. Williamson, Mrs. Wilbur Vinson, Mrs. N. D. Finley, Miss Blackford, Mrs. Kenneth Strother, Mrs. J. R. Burns, Mrs. M. J. Geraghty, Mrs. Harold Brown, Mrs. Arthur Walk, Mrs. E. W. Strother, Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Richard Baughman, Mrs. D. L. Hardee, Mrs. E. A. Nostrand, Miss Bernadette Brennan, Mrs. F. M. Brennan and Mrs. C. A. Hunt.

Lt. Harold Brown is a patient at Walter Reed Hospital. Lieutenant Brown severed a tendon in his right leg during a volleyball game and will be in the hospital for some time.

Mrs. F. P. Simpson entertained at luncheon preceding the meeting of the bridge club on Tuesday. Her guests were Mrs. Olson, Miss Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Walk, Mrs. L. E. Roemer, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Feather, Mrs. Hardee, Mrs. Geraghty, and Mrs. Brennan. Mrs. Simpson again entertained at luncheon last Tuesday, followed by bridge at her quarters. Her guests were Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. E. W. Strother, Mrs. Holder, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Reed, Miss Blackford, Mrs. Kenneth Strother, Mrs. Nostrand, Mrs. Williamson, and Mrs. Vinson.

Capt. F. P. Simpson has returned from Washington where he was a patient at Walter Reed Hospital.

One of the loveliest of the spring parties was the large bridge-tee given by Mrs. E. A. Nostrand at her quarters on Friday afternoon. The house was decorated with Valentine colors and the red and white color motif carried throughout the refreshments. High scores were won by Mrs. E. W. Strother, Mrs. H. A. Brown, Mrs. N. D. Finley, Mrs. R. L. Baughman, and Mrs. J. H. Holder. Those playing bridge were Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Walk, Mrs. Vinson, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. L. E. Roemer, Miss Blackford, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Olson, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. McNair, Mrs. E. W. Strother, Mrs. Holder, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Hardee, Mrs. Finley, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Brown, Miss Bernadette Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, and Mrs. Baughman. Additional tea-guests included Miss Landon Reed, Mrs. Feather, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Barnett.

FT. FRANCIS E. WARREN, WYO.

Feb. 19, 1934

Members of the Staff Bridge Club were entertained by Mrs. Paul R. Covey at her home at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., recently. Prizes went to Mrs. John C. Dye and Miss LeNore Edwards.

Present were Mesdames Jacob H. Lawrence, Andrew J. Dougherty, Clarence F. Murray, Eustace M. Peixotto, George C. Hollingsworth, John C. Dye, Miss LeNore Edwards and the hostess.

A large number of officers, their ladies and guests were entertained at a gay Monte Carlo party at the Officers' Club, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Dancing, games of blackjack, roulette, poker and chuck-a-luck furnished entertainment for the evening. Each one present was provided with \$408 in stage money and prizes were awarded at the close of the evening to both the lady and gentleman having won the largest sum, and a consolation prize to the lady and gentleman having lost most heavily.

Lt. and Mrs. Ben Harrell, formerly with the Air Corps at Randolph Fld., Tex., are now at Ft. Francis E. Warren. They have arrived at the Wyoming post and for the time being are making their home at 215 West 20th Street, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Lieutenant Harrell has been assigned to the First Infantry.

The first of the two semi-monthly meetings of the Contract Bridge Club at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., was held Feb. 11 at the post Officers' Club. Mrs. George J. Newgarden, Jr., and Mrs. Fred Warren were hostesses.

High North-South scorers for the 18 duplicate hands played were Mrs. M. A. Palen and Mrs. John D. Easton, with Mr. and Mrs. Mark A. Chapman of Cheyenne close seconds.

Mrs. Newgarden and Capt. Boyce M. James held the high tally for East-West with Capt. and Mrs. Maurice Stubbs runners-up.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.

Feb. 19, 1934

The Ft. Snelling Officers' Club will have a hop at the Post Service Club on Friday, Feb. 23.

Mrs. Theo. W. O'Brien entertained informally with a luncheon at her quarters on Tuesday.

Maj. and Mrs. B. M. Lennon have as a house guest, Mrs. R. F. Arnold, wife of

Major Arnold, of Fargo, N. D.

Mrs. R. J. Watson entertained with a tea at her quarters on Thursday.

Capt. R. G. Howie has received orders transferring him to the Academic Department of the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga. Captain and Mrs. Howie and daughter, Jean, expect to leave here about June 25.

Scouts of District 22, of which Troop 97 of Ft. Snelling is a part, were assembled at the Ft. Snelling Memorial Chapel for a combination Washington and Scout service. Commissioner W. E. Lunnis of St. Paul gave the address.

Maj. and Mrs. Ralph Curti have moved from quarters D-2 to quarters D-8, which were formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Alva J. Brasted.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Feb. 13, 1934

Lt. Comdr. Kenneth Wallace, USN, and Mrs. Wallace have as their house guest Mrs. Charlotte Lindholm of New York and Bopello, Italy. Under the name of Felicia Adams she is well known as a lecturer, writer and decorator.

Mrs. A. G. Churchill, wife of Lt. Comdr. Churchill, USN, was hostess at a bridge luncheon on Thursday.

Miss Margaret Halsted of Pasadena was a week-end guest of Lt. George Ashford, USN, and Mrs. Ashford at their Coronado home.

Mrs. James W. Boudry, wife of Lieutenant Boudry, USN, entertained with a bridge luncheon Thursday with eight guests.

Mrs. Lowell Cooper of Altadena was guest over the week-end of Lt. and Mrs. F. R. Talbot, who gave a dinner at Agua Caliente, Mexico, in her honor.

Mrs. Thomas Shock, wife of Commander Shock, USN, went to Long Beach as the guest for a few days in the home of Comdr. and Mrs. William A. Heard.

Lt. Comdr. Edward H. Duane, USN, and Mrs. Duane have gone to Vallejo to remain until about the first of April.

Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Hagler entertained Wednesday evening with a dinner for their service friends in honor of Miss Elisabeth Tisdale of Los Angeles.

Comdr. Harrison E. Knauss, USN, and Mrs. Knauss were week-end guests of Comdr. Richard K. Turner, USN, and Mrs. Turner at the latter's home in Long Beach.

Prior to her departure for Honolulu, to join her husband who was one of the aviators who made the recent flight to the islands, Mrs. J. G. Clarke was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Madame Genevieve Lombard, daughter of the former French consul here.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 513)

Feb. 20, 1934

Capt. Kenneth Whiting, det. c.f.o. USS Ranger in April; to Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.

Lt. Cdr. Alfred H. Donahue, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about May 1; to duty as Cdr. Subm. Div. 4 and on board a subm. of that div.

Lt. Cdr. Robert P. McConnell, det. as Genl. Insp. of Nav. Aircraft Central Dist., Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio; to USS Saratoga.

Lt. Allen V. Bres, det. command USS S-13 in April; to Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Harry St. J. Butler, det. command USS Grebe about June 1; to Nav. Operations.

Lt. James Kirkpatrick, Jr., on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.; to home, relieved all active duty.

Lt. Harry Sanders, det. command USS S-18 in May; to duty as Asst. Nav. Insp. of Machy. Electric Boat Co., New London Ship & Engine Works, Groton, Conn.

Lt. (jg) Charles B. Beasley, det. USS Albatraz in April; to USS Marblehead.

Lt. (jg) William H. Benson, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., in June; to USS Idaho.

Lt. (jg) Edward S. Carmick, det. USS Hulbert about April 1; to USS Dobbin.

Lt. (jg) Bennett S. Copping, det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in May; to USS S-30.

Lt. (jg) Charles E. Earl, det. USS Dorsey about March 25; to USS Trenton.

Lt. (jg) DeWitt C. E. Hamberger, det. USS Claxton; to instr. Nav. Observatory, Wash., D. C.

Lt. (jg) John J. Hourihan, det. 9th Nav. Dist., in May; to USS Seward.

Lt. (jg) Joseph D. McKinney, det. USS Broome about April 1; to USS Brazos.

Lt. (jg) Julian K. Morrison, Jr., det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., in May; to USS S-31.

Lt. (jg) Joe B. Paschal, det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., in May; to instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Hiram W. Spence, det. USS Trenton about March 25; to USS Buchanan.

Lt. (jg) Wilfred A. Walter, det. USS Hale about March 25; to USS Trenton.

Lt. (jg) Cameron McR. Winslow, Jr., det. USS Chicago; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Mare Island, Calif.

Ena. John F. Castree, ora. Feb. 9 modified; det. USS Alden about March 12; to USS Trenton.

Lt. Cdr. Samuel V. Dunham (SC), addl.

duty as Disb. Officer, USS Bushnell.

Lt. (jg) Clark T. Abbott (SC), det. USS Bushnell in July; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Comdr. Ernest L. Ackiss (CHC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., after July 1; to USS Nevada.

Comdr. Roy L. Lewis (CHC), det. USS Chaumont in Feb.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Lt. (jg) Vincent J. Gorski (CHC), det. USS Holland in Feb.; to c.f.o. USS Tuscaloosa and on board when comm.

Lt. (jg) Edward B. Harp, Jr. (CHC), det. Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md., about June 1; to USS Arkansas.

Lt. (jg) Lon P. Johnson (CHC), det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif., on Feb. 15; to USS Holland.

Lt. (jg) Thomas J. Knox (CHC), det. Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., about April 3; to Asiatic Sta.

Lt. (jg) David L. Quinn, (CHC, det. USS Arkansas about June 1; to Nav. Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ch. Bosn. Cecil Cuthbert, det. Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about June 1; to USS Grebe.

Ch. Bosn. Patrick F. Powers, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., about May 26; to USS Louisville.

Ch. Gunner William F. Loughman, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in Feb.; to a subm. of Subm. Division Four.

Ch. Mach. Paul E. Le Van, det. USS Argonne about June 1; to 9th Nav. District.

Ch. Mach. Charles Pilarski, det. USS Cincinnati; to USS Portland.

Ch. Mach. John M. Stuart, det. USS Portland; to USS Cincinnati.

Stimulation and Conservation of Interest in the Medical Department Reserve

by COL. WILLIAM R. JAMIESON, MED-RES.

(Concluded from last week)

MANY times I have scanned the list of officers ordered to active duty training and wondered why they were chosen. As an example of this—last summer a lieutenant colonel, Medical Reserve and a Major Dental Reserve, both over 60 years of age were ordered to active duty. In their grades they were too far advanced for the instruction given. One of them made no secret of the fact that he had come for a vacation and the pay. He got both. But the presence of these two cut out four first lieutenants who could have profited by the instruction.

Every newly joined officer should receive the basic course, irrespective of his assignment. After this, his instruction should be along lines that will increase his usefulness to the service. An officer whose whole bent is professional and who is assigned to a hospital does not require the knowledge of tactics that an officer in a medical regiment does. This becomes more obvious in the higher grades. It is waste of time and money to give instruction in field service tactics to a ward surgeon except in so far as promotion in peace time is concerned. In the regular Corps it is intended that every officer shall be competent to fill any post to which he is assigned, but in the Reserve Corps the amount of money available will not permit this.

To arrive at camp and find that the course of instruction given has no bearing on the officer's assignment is boring and interest destroying.

Extension Courses

In the areas of crowded population obtaining in the northern portions of the United States, the unit instructors in charge of Extension Courses have little difficulty in maintaining a more intimate contact with the students than is possible in the sparsely settled areas of the Eighth Corps Area, for example—Every student eventually reaches a stage in his lessons where he needs the personal help of the instructor. A situation that he thinks cannot be answered by letter. He shoves the lesson aside, procrastinates, and finally fails to finish the course.

In addition to instruction, the Unit Instructor is, or ought to be, of great value in stimulating and conserving interest in the Medical Department Reserve. He must help sell the Reserve idea to Eligible Candidates. To do this he should travel throughout his area for at least six months in the year, following a definite itinerary. He should send out in advance notices giving the Reserve

officers in each locality definite information regarding the date of his arrival and the length of his stay. It would be well to notify the Senior Medical Department Reserve officer in each locality, asking his help in assembling the officers. During his stay much instruction and information could be given and enthusiasm aroused.

Psychological Factors

From the the cradle to the grave, men are to a great extent dominated in their actions by women. Active or passive opposition often influences the medical-military career of a physician.

Taking this into account, the senior officers of a unit should endeavor to enlist the support and sympathy of the female members of the officer's household, particularly that of his wife, to overcome their innate distrust and fear of military affairs and to stimulate the young officers to advance in the military side of medicine. Pride in the organization to which her husband, son or brother belongs, must be awakened and stimulated. This can be done by social functions to which the distaff side of the family is invited, being sure to impress her with the idea that her assistance will be greatly appreciated in the furthering of the regiment as a whole and by egging on her male relative to perform the work necessary to promotion. More than one wife has been influenced by the insinuation that Mrs. Doe's husband is a captain and her's a first lieutenant, and that Mrs. Doe is inclined to be "cocky" over it, as the two men are of the same age and ability.

The senior officer of a unit should make it a point to keep a close contact with the juniors in their vicinity. They should always be ready to give helpful advice and take an active interest in the junior's military life.

Twice a year the headquarters of the 348th Medical Regiment issues a memorandum to all officers, giving changes in personnel, attendance at training camp with items of interest concerning the camp and the trainees, personals; in fact, everything of interest.

Recommendations

To recapitulate the recommendations contained in the preceding paragraphs:

1. That the cost of initial equipment be within the limits of the young officer's purse.
2. That he be definitely informed of the amount of pay he will receive.
3. That camps be held at a season of the year when the climatic conditions are favorable; the Reserve officer is entitled to some consideration, in as much as he is devoting a well earned vacation to the military service.
4. That the barracks assigned to the trainees be clean, well ventilated, free from insects and in good repair.
5. That a course of instruction be given, graded in accordance with the officer's grade, experience and knowledge.
6. That field service schools be established at convenient points in the United States, where instruction may be given throughout the year, with a Regular Army officer as commandant and Reserve and National Guard officers as instructors.
7. That officers, particularly above the grade of Captain, assigned to the hospital division be instructed at the Army general hospitals in the administration duties and responsibilities of their grades.
8. That all medical field organizations be ordered to active duty as units, at least once in three years.
9. That the training of the junior officers of the Medical Reserve with National Guard units be continued.
10. That great care be exercised in the selection of trainees for the reasons given under the heading "The Selection of Trainees."
11. That every senior officer should endeavor to secure the cooperation of the female members of the young officer's families.
12. That senior officers be encouraged and requested to take an active interest in their commissioned personnel.
13. That sufficient funds be made available for traveling expenses of the Unit Instructor for the instruction of Reserve Medical officers in each locality.

Naval and Marine Reserve News

The Naval Reserve Inspection Board will conduct an inspection of the Naval Reserve units in the following cities: Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 26; Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 27; New Orleans, La., Feb. 28.

The Board making these inspections will be composed of Capt. Carl T. Osborn, USN, president, with Lt. Comdr. O. O. Kessling and Lt. S. S. Bunting, from the Navy Department.

Lt. H. F. Dobbs, USNR, is in command of the 1st Battalion, Atlanta, and the following officers command the divisions: 1st, Lt. W. C. Wroe, USNR; 2nd, Lt. M. R. Sanders, USNR.

Lt. G. W. Bains, USNR, is in command of the 3rd Division, Birmingham. Lt. Neville Levy, USNR, is in command of the 1st Battalion, New Orleans, and the following officers command the divisions of this battalion: 1st, Lt. (jg) S. P. Chase, USNR; 2nd, Lt. (jg) H. P. Benton, USNR; 6th, Lt. S. L. Drum, USNR.

During the past summer several Fleet units were not allowed to fire both gun's crews in Short Range Battle Practice due to a shortage of Officers making the cruise. The rules for the practices to be held during the summer of 1934 will be changed to allow the gun crews of a division of fire even if sufficient officers from that division are not available, the Bureau of Navigation announces.

The following is a list of the last officers, as shown in the Register of Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the U. S. Naval Reserve of Jan. 1, 1931, with their dates of rank, who have become due for promotion to the next higher ranks up to Feb. 15, 1934.

Line

Lt. Newell A. Peavey, E-F, July 1, 1925.

Lt. (jg) George H. Hamilton, C-V(S), Feb. 12, 1930.

Ens. Grant M. Elliott, A-F, Jan. 29, 1930.

Medical Corps

Lt. Enos P. Cook, MC-F, June 16, 1925.

Lt. (jg) Sheldon A. Jacobson, MC-V (G), Feb. 15, 1930.

Dental Corps

Lt. Frank C. Denney, DC-V(G), Mar. 30, 1925.

Lt. (jg) Arthur M. Swanson, DC-V (G), Feb. 11, 1930.

Supply Corps

Lt. Earle M. Davis, SC-V(G), July 1, 1925.

Lt. (jg) Harry I. Good, SC-V(C), Jan. 31, 1930.

Ens. Nathan R. Brasted, SC-V(S), Jan. 15, 1930.

Chaplain Corps

Lt. William T. Holt, ChC-V(G), May 27, 1925.

Lt. (jg) Luther F. Gerhart, ChC-V(G), Nov. 14, 1927.

Construction Corps

Lt. Paul D. Childs, CC-V(S), May 5, 1925.

Lt. (jg) Irving L. Lind, CC-V(S), June 3, 1925.

Civil Engineer Corps

Lt. George W. Horsley, CEC-V(S), Jan. 2, 1925.

Lt. (jg) Donald E. Rockwell, CEC-V (S), Dec. 12, 1929.

Naval Appropriations

Decision as to whether the naval training station at Newport, R. I., or the one at Great Lakes, Ill., should be opened next year is expected to be reached within the next few days. Representatives of the Senate and the House are expected to get together and thresh out this and other disputed items in the Navy Department 1934 appropriation bill next week.

The bill passed the Senate Feb. 9, but due to the illness of Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, who is chairman of the subcommittee which handles the bill in the Senate, conferees have not yet been acted in the matter. The conferees are: Senators Byrnes, Copeland, Trammell, Hale and Keyes, and Representatives Ayres, Cary, Hart, Swick and Buckbee.

Other items in the bill on which agreement must be reached are Senate amendments authorizing the reinstatement of Naval Academy civilian instructors, per-

mitting Navy enlisted men to serve in officers' messes of seagoing units temporarily based on shore, authorizing the printing of naval historical records, and supplying additional funds for flight pay and for transportation of Marines. The dispute over the opening of the training stations is entirely a Congressional one. The House inserted funds to open the Great Lakes establishment and the Senate substituted money for opening Newport instead. The Navy Department did not ask additional funds for either station.

Negro History Week

The opening Negro History Week was celebrated at Fort Benning by a program of music and short talk on negro history staged by the 24th Infantry Band at the regimental service club.

Acting as master of ceremonies for the program was Sgt. William W. Hodges, 24th Infantry. Leading the band in the playing was Warrant Officer H. B. Tresville, band director of the regiment who has composed a number of military marches, especially the regimental march of the 24th "Semper Paratus."

Corps Area Judge Advocate

Ft. Hayes, Ohio—Lt. Col. Walter D. Cline, JAGD, having reported here is announced as Judge Advocate, vice Capt. John M. Welr, JAGD, relieved.

OBITUARIES

Maj. Fred L. Lemmon, Inf., USA, died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., February 15.

Major Lemmon was born in Clyde, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1877. He served in non-Federal service as 1st lieutenant, captain and major, Infantry, Kansas National Guard, from August, 1907 to August, 1917. He was appointed captain, Company E, 2nd Infantry, Kansas National Guard, June 19, 1916, and served in that grade until Nov. 12, 1916; appointed major, Kansas National Guard, Aug. 5, 1917; promoted lieutenant-colonel of Infantry, USA, Mar. 23, 1919; vacated Sept. 15, 1920; appointed major of Infantry, Regular Army, July 1, 1920; accepted Sept. 15, 1920. He received an A.B. from the University of Kansas in 1902; was a graduate of The Infantry School, Advanced Course, 1924; the Command and General Staff School, 1925, and was placed upon the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

Major Lemmon received the Distinguished Service Cross with the following citation: Lieutenant Colonel, 140th Infantry, 35th Division, near Charpentry, France, Sept. 27-28, 1918. "Wounded severely in the chest, he remained in command of his battalion for 24 hours, until no longer able to walk. He showed a great personal courage and skill in leading his battalion against heavy shell and machine-gun fire, refusing to be evacuated until helpless from loss of blood." He also received the Purple Heart decoration for the above wound.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Inez P. Lemmon, of 2950 Albion Street, Denver, Colo.

Col. G. Maury Crallé, USA-Ret., died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.

Colonel Crallé was born in Blackstone, Va., Feb. 18, 1873. He entered the U. S. Military Academy from Virginia on June 15, 1894, and was graduated and commissioned 2nd lieutenant of Infantry, Apr. 26, 1898. He was promoted through the various grades to colonel (July 1, 1920); and retired for disability in line of duty Feb. 29, 1932. Colonel Crallé served in the Spanish-American War; in the Philippines, Panama and at various stations in the United States. During the World War he was on duty in the Administrative Branch of the Office of The Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., with the Purchase Storage and Traffic Division, General Staff, and the War Department Board of Appraisers, from August, 1918 to September 1920. He was again on duty in the War Department General Staff, Washington, D. C.,

from 1924 to September, 1926; and in 1926 was assigned as Commandant of the Pacific Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, California. He was a graduate of the Infantry School, Field Officers' Course, 1921, the School of the Line, 1922, and the Command and General Staff School, 1924.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. May G. Crallé, of the Woodley Apartments, 1851 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery, February 19, with full military honors.

Comdr. William W. White, 75, USN-Ret., died of bronchial pneumonia Feb. 17 at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Although retired in November, 1911, Commander White was recalled to active duty during the World War and remained in service until its expiration. He served on a number of ships, including the Minneapolis, the Mayflower and the Cincinnati, as an engineer officer. He was assigned to shore duty shortly after the turn of the century and served in the Bureau of Engineering of the Navy Department. He was first retired in 1905, but remained active until 1911.

Commander White, a member of the Army and Navy Club, is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Louise W. Irwin, with whom he made his home at 1925 Biltmore street, Washington, D. C., and a son, Capt. Robert A. White, USN.

Funeral services were held Feb. 20 at the Biltmore street residence. Burial was in Arlington National Cemetery. Chaplain Evans of the Navy officiated.

The pallbearers included former Senator O. E. Weller, of Maryland, W. W. Russell, former Minister to Siam; Col. C. M. Perkins, USMC, and J. H. Caldwell, all classmates of Commander White at Annapolis, and Gen. David C. Shanks, Col. Edward Clifford, Col. John W. D. Davidge and A. Gordon Jones.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

BEEBE—Born at Wheeler Field, T. H., February 18, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe, jr., USA, a son; grandson of Col. and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe, USA, Columbus, Ohio, and Prof. and Mrs. George Benedict, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

BREDEN—Born at Gorgas Hospital, Ancon, C. Z., February 3, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. J. Paul Breden, USA, a daughter, Jeannette Virginia Breden.

CARRAGHER—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 30, 1934, to St. Sgt. and Mrs. Timothy A. Carragher, USA, a son.

CHRISTIAN—Born at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., February 17, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. William Henry Christian, jr., MC, USA, a daughter, Elizabeth Carter Christian.

CONRADT—Born at Quantico, Va., February 9, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Pierson Conradt, USMC, a son.

DYKE—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 7, 1934, to Capt. and Mrs. Lester M. Dyke, USA, twin sons.

FOLEY—Born at Sibley Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1934, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. R. J. Foley, USN, a son, Robert Heath.

HOLLER—Born at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., February 14, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Walker W. Holler, OD, USA, a son, John Walker.

HOLMAN—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., recently, to Sgt. and Mrs. Fitzhugh L. Holman, USA, twin sons.

HUTSON—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 15, 1934, to Capt. and Mrs. Louis D. Hutson, USA, a daughter, Patricia Hutson.

LANG—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., February 11, 1934, to Sgt. and Mrs. Bernard J. Lang, USA, a daughter.

MCCRARY—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 30, 1934, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Samuel E. McCrary, USA, a son, Peter Kernan.

MOORE—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 11, 1934, to Sgt. and Mrs. A. B. Moore, USA, a son.

MORLOCK—Born at the Carlisle Hospital, Carlisle, Pa., January 18, 1934, to Capt. and

Mrs. Wallace J. Morlock, DC, USA, a daughter, Lois Marie.

RIGGINS—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 5, 1934, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Lewis A. Riggins, USA, twin daughters.

ROBY—Born at the Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., February 8, 1934, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Allan B. Roby, a son, Allan, jr.

YOUNT—Born at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 10, 1934, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Paul F. Yount, USA, a daughter, Margaret Reybold.

MARRIED

ADAMSON-WILE—Married at Las Cruces, N. M., February 4, 1934, Miss Ethel Harriet Wile to Lt. David U. Adamson, USA.

COE-DONNELLAN—Married at Washington, D. C., February 14, 1934, Miss Katherine Keith Donnellan, daughter of Mrs. Frank W. Coe, to Lt. William Chamberlaine Coe, USA-Ret., son of Maj. Gen. Frank W. Coe, USA-Ret.

DONNELLY-BISHOP—Married at Ft. Monroe, Va., February 16, 1934, Miss Dorothy Bishop, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Percy P. Bishop, CAC, USA, to Lt. Harold Cooper Donnelly, CAC, USA.

EVANS-BROWN—Married at the Cathedral of St. Luke, Ancon, C. Z., February 8, 1934, Miss Jane Arden Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Heard Evans, class of 1899, U. S. Naval Academy, and sister of Midshipman Herbert Evans, USN, to Mr. Dorrance Brown, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Preston Brown, USA.

WHELOHEL-RINGER—Married at San Francisco, Calif., February 7, 1934, Miss Margaret Norma Ringer to Lt. David Lee Wheelchel, USN.

DIED

BLODGETT—Died at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., February 15, 1934, Lt. Harry Collins Blodgett, USN-Ret.

CRALLE—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 16, 1934, Col. G. Maury Crallé, USA-Ret.

GRENIER—Died in an airplane accident near Weber River, Salt Lake City, Utah, February 16, 1934, 2nd Lt. Jean D. Grenier, Air-Res., USA.

HARRIS—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 27, 1934, Sgt. Charles H. Harris, USA-Ret.

JENSEN—Died at Fitkin Memorial Hospital, Asbury Park, N. J., January 23, 1934, Maj. Julius Jensen, USA-Ret.

JONES—Died at Denver, Colo., February 10, 1934, Myron W. Jones, husband of Helen Brown Jones, and brother-in-law of Brig. Gen. W. C. Brown, USA-Ret.

KILNER—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 2, 1934, Mrs. Irene M. Kilner, wife of Maj. W. Glenn Kilner, USA.

LEEDHAM—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1934, George C. Leedham, son of Capt. and Mrs. Chas. L. Leedham, MC, USA.

LEMMON—Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., February 15, 1934, Maj. Fred L. Lemmon, Inf., USA.

NEWCOMB—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 20, 1934, Com. Frank Hamilton Newcomb, U. S. Coast Guard-Ret.

PUGH—Died at Pittsburgh, Kans., February 17, 1934, 1st Lt. David Joseph Pugh, FA-Res., USA.

REYNOLDS—Died at Brooklyn, N. Y., February 11, 1934, Lt. Charles Edward Reynolds, MC, USN-Ret.

RIGGINS—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 5, 1934, twin daughters of 1st Lt. and Mrs. Lewis A. Riggins, USA.

SETTLE—Died at Washington, D. C., February 5, 1934, Mrs. Shelley Roden Settle, widow of Judge W. E. Settle and mother of Mrs. H. K. Kellogg, W. E. Settle, jr.; Comdr. H. T. Settle, USN, Mrs. J. H. Currie, and Miss Frances E. Settle.

UMSTED—Died at New York, N. Y., February 2, 1934, Mrs. Katharine Scott Umsted, mother of Lt. Comdr. Scott Umsted, USN.

WHITE—Died at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 17, 1934, Comdr. William Wilmot White, USN-Ret.

WHITE—Died in an airplane accident near Weber River, Salt Lake City, Utah, February 16, 1934, 2nd Lt. Edwin D. White, Air-Res., USA.

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Financial Digest

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 91 leading cities on February 14 shows increases for the week of \$207,000,000 in net demand deposits, \$105,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve banks and \$10,000,000 in loans and investments, and a decrease of \$28,000,000 in time deposits.

Loans on securities declined \$51,000,000 at reporting member banks in the New York district and \$56,000,000 at all reporting member banks. "All other loans" increased \$44,000,000 in the New York district, \$7,000,000 in the Boston district and \$42,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Holdings of United States Government securities increased \$34,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$10,000,000 in the San Francisco district, \$6,000,000 in the Cleveland district and \$20,000,000 at all reporting member banks, and declined \$38,000,000 in the New York district. Holdings of other securities increased \$4,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Licensed member banks formerly included in the condition statement of member banks in 101 leading cities, but not now included in the weekly statement, had total loans and investments of \$1,027,000,000 and net demand, time and Government deposits of \$1,052,000,000 on February 14, compared with \$1,014,000,000 and \$1,037,000,000, respectively, on February 7.

USMA COACHES

West Point, N. Y.—Lt. Garrison H. Davidson, head coach of the Army football team, has announced his coaching staff for next fall. He named Lt. Blackshear M. (Babe) Bryan as his first assistant. Bryan will have charge of the second team in all of its team work and will play a major part in assisting Davidson in planning offensive and defensive strategy. Lt. Maurice E. (Moe) Daly will be head line coach and be in charge of centers. He will be assisted by Lt. LaVerne G. (Blondy) Saunders, who will specialize on the guards and tackles. The backs will be coached by Lt. William H. (Bill) Wood, who will have Lt. Russell P. (Red) Reeder as an assistant, while Lt. Edward J. (Eddie) Doyle will be the mentor of the ends.

Never before has it been so important for all officers, active, retired and reserve, to keep up with service developments. Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal.

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Letters to Editor

Send your views on pay, promotion and other vital subjects to the Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

All letters intended for publication should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a proof of good faith. If the writers desires to omit his name when the letter is published, he should so state.

Letters printed in this column represent the views of the writer and publication herein does not imply endorsement by the Army and Navy Journal.

Defending that Coast Line

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Well, Well, Well—"Concentration," Feb. 17th, offers a fair target for a comeback. I'll bet that if he were in the Army he would be a Cavalryman and claim all of the rest of the Army were just not needed; just too bad.

According to him the Navy should have all of the money for National Defense (I do not see the millions going into Coast Defense he speaks about) and yet Navy men cannot agree whether to build battleships or submarines! So why wonder if people disagree with him?

Perhaps in his mythical battle 50 miles off the coast, the Army could use some Mail Flying Pilots Reserve who could get through his mythical haze and smoke and pot a foreign warship.

Personally I have more faith in the Navy, I think the Foreign Fleet would have a h— of a time getting within 50 miles of our coast and if they did, and ours got licked, the remaining ships would be mighty glad to have some Coast Defense Protected Harbors into which to slip for repairs. Just suppose the fleet were the almighty one he wants, and was off carrying the war across the ocean, and some other nation joined in and came at our back door? Would "Concentration" have them able to sail up the harbors to nice docks and land without opposition?

How about anti-aircraft defense against enemy planes from that fleet 50 miles out? The Air Corps would have to let them come in fifty miles before hitting them if they dodged the Archies I suppose. Aw Shucks, let's have a strong fleet, but don't let us forget the English Fleet did not take the Dardanelles.

Oozlefinch, III.

Coast Defense held to be a Navy Function

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The letter in your January 6, 1934 issue from a correspondent on the subject of Coast Defense as a strategic function of the Navy, calls to mind the present coast defense system in effect by France.

The French have been trying to solve the problem of coast defense for hundreds of years. They have finally come to a system about as follows:

The French Navy has entire responsibility for their coast defense. All elements of the Army required locally are placed under the command of the Navy.

Their Independent Air Force is to attempt to interfere with the setting out of the coast attacking force, because neighbors' bases are in easy airplane range.

The Independent Air Force failing to stop the setting out of the adversary's coast attacking expedition, (and such can easily be brought about) detachments of their Air Force are placed under the command of the Navy for local use.

The French Navy thus has unfettered

command of all weapons of coast defense.

The isolation of the United States creates a different initial problem. Unlike the neighbors of France whose bases lie close to France, any possible adversary of the United States will have to use ships to bring his weapons to within striking distance of United States coasts.

Correct United States strategy points plainly to the correct course of action, namely—that the Navy will effectually provide United States coast defense, by stopping all the adversary's carriers of weapons before said carriers can arrive to within striking distance.

And beyond the adversary's striking distance is obviously beyond the striking distance of any United States Army flying force. So that, it is easily understood how money put into United States Army Air Force planes for coast defense is not only a waste of money, but also it eats up money that ought to go into Navy ships and planes to give National Defense the required modern power (within treaty limits) to stop the hostile carriers far out on the oceans.

Sea Power.

Co-operate for Pay

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The reason the Army and Navy always receive the short end of the stick is the lack of loyalty to their own order, instead of presenting a solid front to the persons yammering for the reduction of the personnel or the continuance of the pay cut, they snarl and criticize among themselves, to the edification and amusement of the bystander.

Example, the letter written by one Commander in the JOURNAL of Dec. 23, in which he roundly arranges a lieutenant for living beyond his means to the extent of twenty-three dollars a month, and goes on to jabber about the fellows of his day taking turn about with the wives as nurses and housemaids, well I have known a few, a very few thank heaven who were better at such jobs than at being officers, perhaps our friend belongs to that class.

I, too, know young officers who live beyond their salary, I would like to tell you of a few. Lieutenant "A" has four children, one of them mentally deficient, who must have special treatment and instruction, his wife does her own housework, most of her laundry and sewing for her family, they carry ten thousand insurance, no tenement drudge I know of works harder than she does.

Captain "B" came into the service during the war, his seventeen year foggy should have come last year, pay freeze, nothing doing, he has one child, a crippled wife and must contribute to the support of his father and mother, he carries Army mutual insurance to the extent of six thousand dollars.

Captain "C" married a girl with an excellent income, they lived well, sent their two children to private schools, carried thirty thousand insurance, kept two servants, like every one else they had a most reasonable idea their income would continue, it vanished about 1930 after a year of trying to make ends meet the wife was injured in a fire truck accident, is paralyzed necessitating a special nurse and a housekeeper. They turned in all insurance but ten thousand dollars, it paid hospital bills and so far has kept them out of debt but when that is gone what? A trained nurse costs one hundred forty dollars a month, a housekeeper forty.

Lieutenant "D" has a tubercular wife, in a sanitarium, his two children are with their grandmother, as she is not affluent enough to support them he must pay their board, IS HE IN DEBT?

My own case, my husband is a Captain, he too lost out on the pay freeze, we own two horses both given us before the pay for horses was eliminated. As long as we were on a post we managed without getting into debt. I did my own housework all of my own sewing. Then we were sent on a D. O. L. job, we tried

FINANCE

to sell the horses, we even tried to give them away to persons who would properly look after them, we could not leave them on the post, stables overcrowded, we had to pay their way to the new place or shoot them.

We rented a house within our allowance, then the allowance dropped. We moved to a cheaper place, and did the moving cost! Then my husband was put in charge of a CCC camp. My rent, light, telephone, etc., went on just the same, while my husband had separate expenses. Then our house, a cheap house, the only thing we could afford, took fire and burned our furniture; we carried very little insurance. There is no Army doctor on duty here in this city. My son has had a great deal of illness since we came here, attending doctor and dentist bills, are we in debt?

The Commander says he did not have an automobile—who did in those days? I know I would not have one if my family did not provide it for me. What the Commander and a lot of others like him do not realize is that times change. The electric light woman of today does not of course live like her tallow candle grandmother of yesterday. My grandmother was considered a wealthy woman in her day, yet her income was never as high as \$10,000 a year but she paid her cook five dollars a month; sugar was two pounds for five cents, potatoes one dollar and a half a barrel. The same way with the service—\$171.00 twenty years ago was affluence, today poverty. For heaven's sake, Commander, if you haven't any thing better to do than write letters that may make it harder for the poor underpaid kids, cultivate a hobby, chew tobacco, whittle sticks, anything to take up your time.

Officer's Wife.

Thanks for Support of CCC

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As a member of the CCC I am of the opinion that you should be showered with orchids for the editorials you have been writing about the CCC. You have stressed the thought, and rightly so, that the CCC has been of inestimable benefit to the youth of the nation. But you have not gone deep enough into the matter. Have you ever considered what a God-send it has been to the veterans?

It is a comparatively easy matter to mold an adolescent but when a system can regenerate a broken man, put him on his feet, give him something to look forward to and earn a fair competence while doing it, then the system and those who are putting the system into full play are

(Continued on Next Page)

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Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Preceding Page)

doing a far greater job than the molding of a million adolescents.

The CCC and the Army are doing just that thing for the veteran. I am told that the allotment of 25,000 veterans to the CCC was a sop thrown to the Bonus Army. If it was, it is another case of casting bread upon water and having it return a thousand fold. Like many another veteran, I realize that the name veteran is an anathema to the public because of the grasping propensities of some few so-called veteran spokesmen. The veteran companies in the CCC are living proof that the veteran will work and do his best when treated with consideration and given a chance. I think that quite a few medals won in the recent contest were won by Veteran Companies, were they not?

The veterans, as a whole thank the Army for giving them a chance for rehabilitation. The Army took them over in 1918 and is bringing them out in 1934.

G. L. Patterson,
Co. 1770, CCC,
Montauk, Mo.

Flying The Mail

The hastily drawn up organization of the Air Mail section of the Army Air Corps began functioning this week throughout the United States. With the beginning of actual operations details of the set-up are being perfected.

Meanwhile, it was indicated at the Navy Department that the belief is held there that if there is to be any government carrying of air mail over water routes it should be done by Navy fliers.

Adm. William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, was asked at his press conference "how would the Navy like to fly the Pan American mail route?" The Admiral replied, "I don't think the Navy, any more than the Army, is anxious to take over that sort of thing, but if it is a matter of flying routes over water, it is the Navy's job."

In Washington the Air Corps has set up the "Army Air Corps Mail Operations Organization" with Brig. Gen. Oscar Westover, assistant chief of the corps, in charge. Lt. Col. J. E. Chaney is the executive officer for the organization, and Capt. E. J. Haise the adjutant. The staff is as follows: Maj. A. N. Krogstad is G-1 with Lt. O. K. Robbins as assistant; Maj. A. N. Duncan is G-2 with Capt. George C. McDonald as assistant; Maj. Carl Spatz is G-3 with the following assistants, Capt. Ross G. Hoyt, Capt. R. W. Holden, Capt. A. W. Mariner, and Lt. H. A. Halverson; Maj. H. J. Knerr is G-4, with Capt. C. W. Connell and Capt. W. H. Brookley as assistants.

The House of Representatives bill giving formal authorization to the Army to fly the air mail will be up today. It contains a provision authorizing the payment of a per diem of \$5.00 to personnel on the Air Mail duty. At present the regulations which would apply for allowances on such detached duty are so involved and hedged around with Comptroller General decisions that it would be hazardous to make many payments under them so it was thought better to get specific authorization. Another bill now being drawn up by the Post Office Committee also is expected to be reported out. Republicans are planning to attempt to amend it so as to prohibit the Army from flying the mail but the Administration will oppose it.

In compliance with a request from the House Military committee the Chief of the Army Air Corps has sent a circular letter to all air officers asking them to report any employment for the civilian corporation either while out of the service or while on furlough. The committee desires the information to answer a charge of Air Corps connection with firms which obtain government contracts.

Army airplanes transporting the air mail are traversing each day a total distance of approximately 40,830 miles, of which 30,164 miles will be covered in the Eastern Zone, 8,744 in the Central Zone and 11,922 in the Western Zone. In the grand total of 68 trips per day made by

the Air Corps pilots, 36 are in the Eastern Zone, 12 in the Central and 20 in the Western Zone. For this work 148 airplanes are used. This number does not include reserve planes stationed along the route for contingencies. The foregoing consists of 18 different types now being used by Army Air Corps personnel, of which 36 are Attack planes, 14 Bombardment, 67 Observation, 30 Pursuit and 1 Transport plane.

The mileage between the various points on the air mail route and the number of trips made between each of them are enumerated below, as follows:

From	To	Route Miles	Trips per Day	Total Miles per day
EASTERN ZONE				
Newark	Miami	1195	2	2390
Newark	Atlanta	795	2	1590
Newark	St. Louis	907	2	1814
Washington	Cleveland	321	6	1926
Newark	Chicago	734	10	7340
Cleveland	Memphis	676	2	1352
Chicago	Jacksonville	923	2	1846
Boston	New York	201	4	804
Toledo	Detroit	63	4	252
Atlanta	New Orleans	475	2	950
CENTRAL ZONE				
Kansas City	St. Louis	228	2	456
Memphis	Fort Worth	465	2	930
Chicago	Dallas	955	2	1910
Chicago	Cheyenne	908	6	5448
WESTERN ZONE				
Cheyenne	Salt Lake City	415	6	2490
Salt Lake City	San Francisco	673	4	2692
Cheyenne	Pueblo	291	2	402
Salt Lake City	San Diego	778	2	1556
Salt Lake City	Los Angeles	654	2	1308
Salt Lake City	Seattle	942	2	1884
Salt Lake City	Portland	795	2	1590
Total		18,294	68	40,830

Maj. R. Q. Jones, AC, commanding the Eastern Zone of the Army Air Corps air mail operations, has announced the composition of his headquarters staff as follows:

Capt. Charles T. Hutchinson, AC, Operations Officer;

Capt. Newton Longfellow, AC, Adjutant;

1st Lt. Henry W. Dorr, AC, Engineering Officer;

1st Lt. Guy B. Henderson, AC, Supply Officer and Assistant Finance Officer;

1st Lt. Bud J. Beasley, AC, Assistant Engineering Officer;

2nd Lt. Russell A. Wilson, Communications Officer.

On account of the scarcity of office space at the Newark Airport, Major Jones has, for administrative purposes only, moved his headquarters and staff to the Floyd Bennett Airport, Brooklyn, New York. This involves no change in schedules or the points of arrival and departure of air mail planes.

The headquarters of Section 1 (Newark to Chicago, Illinois, and all routes north), under charge of 1st Lt. George F. Schulgen, AC, will remain at the Newark Airport.

For similar reasons, Lt. Col. Henry H. Arnold, commanding the Western Zone of the Army Air Corps air mail operations, has, for administrative purposes only, moved his headquarters and staff to the Newhouse Hotel, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Colonel Arnold has announced routes as follows:

On Route No. 1, Oakland, Calif., to Cheyenne, Wyo., is operated by personnel from March Field, Calif., and Ft. Crockett, Galveston, Tex., utilizing eight A-12 (Attack) planes from Ft. Crockett, three B-2 (Bombardment) planes from March Field, and two O-38 (Observation) planes from the California National Guard, Griffith Park, Calif.

Route No. 2, Seattle, Washington, to Salt Lake City, Utah, is operated by such personnel as is available from Crissy Field, Calif., and Ft. Lewis, Wash., supplemented by additional pilots from March and Rockwell Fields, Calif., utilizing nine O-25 (Observation) planes from Ft. Lewis and Crissy Field, and five B-7 (Bombardment) planes from March Field. Five O-38 (Observation) planes at Spokane, Wash., are held in reserve for replacements on this route.

Route No. 3, Los Angeles, Calif., to Salt Lake City, Utah, is operated by personnel from March and Rockwell Fields, utilizing five O-35 (Observation) planes from Brooks Field, Texas, and four B-2 (Bombardment) planes from March Field. Two O-38 (Observation) planes at Griffith Park, Los Angeles, may be called for later for replacement on this route.

On the route from Cheyenne to

Pueblo, three P-12 (Pursuit) planes from March Field are utilized.

All airplanes in the Western Zone are equipped for instrument flying, and with short wave radio sets. Radio stations are being established along all routes where they do not now exist by utilizing portable ground sets.

It is contemplated moving all necessary supplies and personnel in the Western Zone by air. With this in view, a Provisional Transport Group, with Maj. L. A. Walton, AC, was organized, with station at March Field, Calif. This

group will use all transport airplanes in the Ninth Corps Area, augmented, if necessary, by such bombardment airplanes as remain at March Field. It is considered that sufficient equipment is available to handle personnel and supplies.

Chaplains For CCC

Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, has announced that President Roosevelt has authorized the addition of fifty-six chaplains to the 135 chaplains now on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. In announcing the increase in the number of authorized chaplains, to 191, Director Fechner made public a statement made by Col. Alva J. Brasted, Chief of Chaplains, in which he says:

"The religious welfare of the personnel of the CCC camps has always been an important consideration both with this office and the War Department. Reserve chaplains to the number of at least 135 have been called to, and are now on, active duty in the camps and these, in turn, have enlisted the volunteer services of ministers, priests and rabbis in every community so that it is reported by the office of the Chief of Chaplains that very few of the men of the camps are without opportunity to attend a service of worship of his own denomination. However, winter weather, bad roads, long distances and in some cases sickness and pressure of work amongst the loyal volunteers have militated against successful effort in many cases. To meet this difficulty the President has authorized an additional 56 reserve chaplains for active duty in the camps thus anticipating a chaplain for at least seven camps. This new provision will solve many difficulties in the matter of transportation, supervision and closer contacts.

"Of course, with the approach of spring and summer many physical difficulties now existing will naturally disappear and facilities for religious exercises will be correspondingly heightened."

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since February 16, 1934.

Last promotion confirmed to the grade of Col.—Warren T. Hannum, CE, No. 39, Page 109, July, 1933, A. L. & Dir. Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Warren T. Hannum, CE. Vacancies—None. Senior Lieut. Col.—Robert R. Ralston, CE.

Last promotion confirmed to the grade of

Lieut. Col.—Thomas B. Catron, 2d, Inf, No. 633, Page 102. Last nomination to the grade of Lieut. Col.—Thomas B. Catron, Inf. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Jacob L. Devers, FA.

Last promotion confirmed to the grade of Major—Frank M. Child, Inf, No. 2384, Page 108. Last nomination to the grade of Major—Hurley E. Fuller, Inf, No. 2385, Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—Larry McHale, FA.

Last promotion confirmed to the grade of Capt.—John D. Barker, AC, No. 5878, Page 181. Last nomination to the grade of Capt.—James A. Durnford, QMC, No. 5880, Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lieut.—Engmann A. Andersen, QMC.

Last promotion confirmed to the grade of 1st Lieut.—Nathan B. Forrest, Jr., AC, No. 8573, Page 190. Last nomination to the grade of 1st Lieut.—Dwight L. Mulkey, SC, No. 8575, Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lieut.—John J. Earle, Jr., CAC.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Feb. 23, 1934

The following shows the name of the Junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Capt. J. S. Barlecon, Comdr. H. V. Bryan, Lt. Comdr. C. R. Jeffs, Lt. D. L. Francis.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. J. B. Pollard, Comdr. V. H. Carson, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. T. F. Weinert.

Dental Corps

Comdr. T. L. Sampson, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. G. G. Seibels, Capt. J. H. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerfield, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. L. H. Thomas, Lt. (Jg) C. T. Abbott.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. R. M. Watt, Capt. A. J. Chantry, Jr., Comdr. B. S. Bullard, Lt. Comdr. William Niedert, Lt. J. J. Scheibeler.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. H. F. Bruns, Lt. Comdr. W. W. Schneider, Lt. H. MacT. Sylvester.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

Feb. 23, 1934

Last Commissioned Last to make number

Colonel Walter N. Hill Russell B. Putnam, APM

Lieutenant Colonel Edward A. Osterman Julian P. Wilcox

Major Fred G. Patchen Fred G. Patchen

Captain Julian N. Frisbie Julian N. Frisbie

First Lieutenant Jaime Sabater Jaime Sabater

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Coast Guard News

Announcement of the reductions in personnel and units required by the curtailment of appropriations for next year was made by Headquarters this week, following the passage of the 1934 Treasury-Postoffice appropriation bill by the Senate this week.

No changes were made by either the Senate appropriation committee or the Senate itself and the bill goes to conference between the two houses in exactly the same form as passed by the House as far as the Coast Guard is concerned. Several projects in the bill are in dispute and will be threshed out between the two bodies, but under the rules the Coast Guard appropriations cannot be changed.

A reduction of 988 enlisted men and 50 chief warrant and warrant officers will have to be made, Headquarters states. The curtailment will be accomplished by attrition, and no discharges will be made. For some time no new enlistments have been made and it is expected that the complement will be down to the number of men permitted next year, 8,798, shortly after the first of July 1934. Reduction of the chief warrant and warrant strength from 650 to 600 will be accomplished in the same way. Promotion in the enlisted grades and to warrant officer will be slowed up considerably for about a year from now as a result. With reduced funds for civil employees at Headquarters some discharges of furloughs will be necessary.

All Coast Guard bases but three will be closed, Headquarters states. The three bases which are located on Government land, New London, Conn., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., and Oakland, Calif., are to be retained in commission. No life saving stations are to be closed.

Approximately 25 75-patrol boats, 34 picket boats and 14 miscellaneous craft are to be decommissioned. All of the destroyers will be taken out of service, but these will be replaced by patrol boats now building. Funds for the repair of vessels have been greatly reduced and ships will have to go longer periods without overhaul and needed repairs.

An additional result of the reduction, it is stated, will be a redistribution of the larger Coast Guard vessels made necessary by the other changes. This redistribution is now being studied.

A request for allotment of \$12,000,000 for new construction at Coast Guard shore establishments was sent to the Public Works Administration this week by the Secretary of the Treasury. Among the projects is one for a new hangar at the Miami air station.

Comdr. E. D. Jones, president of the Coast Guard Academy Graduates Association, has been contacting various members with a view to stimulating interest in the Association. It has been the feeling of many graduates that much more could be done by the Association and the annual meeting this Spring is expected to be well attended and some changes in the existing set-up pressed.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS

Capt. T. M. Molloy, relieved from duty as Patrol Commander, Eastern Area, effective April 1, 1934, and assigned as Aide to the Captain of the Port of New York.

Comdr. L. L. Bennett, orders of Feb. 5, 1934, assigning him as Executive Officer, Academy, cancelled.

Comdr. G. W. MacLane, orders of Feb. 5, 1934, assigning him as Commanding Officer, Saranac, cancelled.

Comdr. P. F. Roach, detached Northland, effective April 1, 1934, and assigned as Commanding Officer, Tahoe.

Comdr. W. F. Towle, detached Tahoe, effective upon relief by Comdr. P. F. Roach, and assigned as Commander, Base Eleven.

Comdr. W. K. Scammell, detached Seattle Division, effective April 1, 1934, and assigned as Commanding Officer, Northland.

Comdr. R. W. Dempwolf, detached Eastern Area, effective April 1, 1934, and assigned as Chief of Staff, Seattle Division.

Capt. W. H. Munter, detached Boston Division, effective March 15, 1934, and assigned as Commander, Jacksonville Division.

Capt. C. M. Gabbett, detached Eastern Area, effective April 1, 1934, and assigned as Commander, Boston Division.

Capt. C. F. Howell, detached Jacksonville

Division, effective upon relief by Capt. W. H. Munter, and assigned as Inspector, Northern Area, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio.

Commodore Frank H. Newcomb (Retired), died at Los Angeles, Calif.

Hold Up Vinson Bill

Consideration of the Vinson naval construction bill was begun in the Senate this week, but progress on the bill was stayed by the question of profits of shipbuilders and aircraft manufacturers.

Senator Park Trammell, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, called up the bill HR 6604 Feb. 20, and the committee amendments, saving the one limiting profits, were speedily adopted. Consideration of this feature of the bill, which would limit anyone having a contract for steel, aircraft, or shipbuilding, to a net profit of not to exceed ten per cent, was held up at the suggestion of Chairman Trammell until the others were voted. Discussion of this proviso had hardly begun when Senator Homer T. Bone, Dem. of Washington, moved the adoption of an amendment requiring that the Government build one-half of the airplanes to be procured under the bill.

"In view of the fact that the revelations here of late indicate that one airplane factory made 90 per cent profit out of the Government," he said, "it seems to me high time that the Government eliminate the possibility of a repetition of that sort of thing by building its own airplane factories. It certainly can fortify itself in this program of preparedness by eliminating that sort of an extortionate profit. I think it is time that we now go on record here to determine the future policy of the Gov-

ernment as respects this whole program of preparedness. I can see no more reason why the Government should be at the mercy of private airplane manufacturers in time of war than why it should be absolutely and wholly at the mercy of private builders of ships in time of war."

Seeing that consideration of the whole question involved in the profit limitation amendment and the Bone proposal would be lengthy, Senate leaders laid aside the bill and took up the Independent Offices appropriation, which is expected to take several days more.

Admiral William H. Standley, Chief of Naval Operations, when questioned as to his views on the Bone amendment, pronounced it "unworkable."

"We are not at all equipped to build our own aircraft and an amendment like that would probably mean that we would construct no planes because we are not equipped to construct them," he said. "If it provided that we must construct at least half, it would be so restrictive that it would be impossible for us to operate on it. We could build some planes at the Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, a few, and probably that could be expanded to take care of some construction but only a very limited amount. When planes become stabilized like ships, then we might talk about setting up plants to build them, but until they are, it is not workable."

Navy Relief Show

Back to the naive Nineties of (some of) our childhoods, when hearts were gold, and morals mild, and villains—at least in melodrama—so black that charcoal would make a white mark on them! It is there the Navy Relief Show is tak-

ing us in its production for this year, which is scheduled for March 3, 9 and 10, and for which Naval Academy and Annapolitan society is already making plans.

"Gold in the Hills, or the Dead Sister's Secret," Frank Davis's highly successful burlesque melodrama which has been selected for this year's play, appeals to the same delight in the costumes, the songs, and the manner of a by-gone decade which made Christopher Morley's Hoboken production the success of a few seasons past, and which in "She Done Him Wrong" brought Mae West back to well-deserved fame. It takes us back to the period when bustles had just gone out, when hair "rats" had not quite come in, when "Sweet Marie" still touched our hearts, and when the sentiment, "The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine," was still greeted with a cheer.

LATE NOTICES

Married

BEDFORD-CULVER—Married at Yuma, Ariz., Feb. 3, 1934, Miss Isabel Julia Culver, to Lt. Stephen Ray Bedford, USN.

CRANDALL-JACKSON—Married at Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 19, 1933, Mr. George Barkley Crandall of Leavenworth, Kans., and Miss Lucile Jackson, daughter of Capt. Arthur A. Jackson, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Jackson.

LOWRANCE-DOWDEN—Married at Reno, Nev., Feb. 7, 1934, Miss Claire Dowden, to Lt. Vernon L. Lowrance, USN.

Died

LOWRY—Died in an airplane crash between Deshler and West Hope, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1934, 2nd Lt. Durward O. Lowry, AC, USA.

PATRICK—Died in an airplane crash at Denison, Tex., Feb. 22, 1934, 1st Lt. Frederick I. Patrick, AC, USA.

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